

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 204

19 October 1979

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ZHUKOV CITES POSSIBLE 'RETALIATORY ACTION' TO EUROMISSILES

LD190959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political commentator Yuriy Zhukov article: "Threat to Western Europe"]

[Text] The new peace initiatives put forward in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation have evoked a broad response throughout the world. The Soviet proposals could not have struck a timelier note.

Indeed, Western Europe has recently been subjected to the strongest psychological attacks from across the ocean issuing a menacing and sometimes hysterical warning to the West European countries: The Soviet Union is about to attack you and there will be no salvation unless you agree immediately to deploy on your territory another few hundred American nuclear missiles--not just any old tactical missiles, but the kind of missiles that could reach the "deep interior of the USSR"!

H. Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, American General A. Haig, former NATO supreme allied commander Europe, and many others have given speeches and interviews on this topic. And their sinister and fantastic prophesies are backed up by perfectly real maneuvers by troops of the United States and its allies--maneuvers that simulate war, involve hundreds of thousands of soldiers and cover an enormous area from the Arctic Circle to the Mediterranean.

However, it must be said that the U.S. allies are not showing enthusiasm at the idea that their territory, on which a great many American nuclear missiles and projectiles are already deployed, must be turned into a still bigger nuclear magazine.

Indeed, every one of these states must realize that by deploying new American missiles on their territory, it would incur the danger of a retaliatory strike in the event that the masters of these missiles get it into their heads to launch them. As for the drive about the "Soviet threat," the more it continues, the more it encounters a skeptical attitude among broad circles of Western Europe's public. [Deystvitelno, kazhdoye iz etikh gosudarstv dolzhno ponimat ohto, razmeshchaya na svoey territorii novyye amerikanskiye rakety, ono navleklo by na seba opasnost otvetnogo udara v sluchaye, yesli khozyayevam etikh raket vzbredet na um zapustit ikh. Chto kazhetsya boltozni o "sovetskoy ugroze," to ona chem dalshe, tem bolshe vstrechayet v shirokikh krugakh obshchestvennosti zapadnoy yevropy skepticheskoye otnosheniye.]

But what do the preachers acting in the spirit of cold war care about that? Since they need to do so, they can substitute fantasy for fact. Thus the New York TIMES attempted to number among the allies of detente's opponents even...the late General de Gaulle.

The newspaper declared that De Gaulle feared the Soviet nuclear threat and so withdrew France from NATO in 1965. He supposedly did not believe in the strength of the American "nuclear umbrella" and so created his own nuclear forces to repel the USSR. The New York TIMES obviously hopes that people in Europe have forgotten that in the wake of France's withdrawal from the NATO military organization De Gaulle traveled to Moscow with far-reaching proposals for peaceful cooperation.

It was President de Gaulle who contended that France's policy line of rapprochement with the USSR was conditioned by a number of factors--historical, geographical and cultural. Moreover, it was he who stressed that Franco-Soviet cooperation can be an important factor for strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world.

Incidentally, this stance has been reaffirmed by his successors--first Pompidou and then Giscard d'Estaing, who has described Soviet-French cooperation as a "historical necessity" and declared that concord between the USSR and France "accords with the main demand of equilibrium in Europe and the demand of peace."

Back in 1966 President de Gaulle advocated creating comprehensive politicoeconomic ties among all the European countries "from the Atlantic to the Urals," as he said, under the slogan: "Detente, Concord, Cooperation." As for France's military doctrine under de Gaulle, it was defined by the formula "omnidirectional defense"--that is, defense on all sides of the world.

The turnabout in France's policy then made a large contribution to the creation of detente in Europe, which some people would now like to jeopardize. Detente obviously does not suit the U.S. military-industrial complex, which has secured from the White House a rise in the military budget to \$147.2 billion by 1980 so that it can subsequently raise military expenditure still higher.

"NATO has to take vitally important decisions on basing new missile systems in Europe--decisions which must be taken by December 1979," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote when it published an interview with General Haig and explained that he "wants these decisions to be taken only on the basis of military needs," disregarding all the "political considerations."

For the sake of reassuring public opinion, some people in the United States are claiming that it is necessary to announce rather more quickly [pobystreys] the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe in order to have a "trump card" during further negotiations with the Soviet Union. The old story! Haig and his masters in the military-industrial complex intend, regardless of obstacles, to continue the unchecked nuclear arms race, thereby creating a real threat to Western Europe.

Haig himself essentially admits that if a nuclear war actually does start in Europe, things will be very bad for the European peoples. "In the process of hitting military targets," he said, "there will be additional and undesirable civilian casualties simply because Western Europe is overpopulated and civilian and military targets (targets! what a word--Yu. Zh.) there are closely interconnected."

Just one thing is important to the American strategists. "The United States," Kissinger declared, "must have the potential both for total strategic conflicts and to wage small nuclear wars." Indeed, does he not regard Europe as a suitable place for such a "small nuclear war"? But where would a "small" war end and a "big" one begin? You only have to raise that question to realize just how absurd and dangerous are the "arguments" that he adduces in favor of deploying in Western Europe 600 medium-range nuclear missiles.

The American newspapers write that the FRG seemingly would not object to the deployment of some of these missiles on its territory--true, with a condition: If its neighbors also agree to this. It is not difficult to realize what consequences would be in store for the FRG if these new weapons were ever used by their masters.

"Although this plan enjoys great support among the NATO military authorities, it has raised ticklish political issues for the majority of allied governments," the New York TIMES has written. The point is that these countries' broad people's masses oppose the deployment on their territory of new American missiles, just as they opposed the deployment of neutron weapons.

And even the FRG, the New York TIMES continues, "has stated that it will not be the only country to agree to deploy these American missiles on its soil"--something which "forced the United States to discuss plans for deploying the missiles with the Belgians, the Dutch and the Italians. Meanwhile the Dutch have suggested that the North Atlantic alliance defer deployment of any missiles until an attempt has been made" to negotiate with Moscow on limiting nuclear forces in Europe.

As for Moscow, things will not be delayed because of us. This clearly follows from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. The USSR, as envisaged in the documents signed in Vienna, is prepared to discuss immediately after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty the possibility of limiting not only intercontinental but also other types of armaments--with consideration, of course, for all the relevant factors and with strict observance of the principle of equal security for the sides. The most suitable place to discuss a broad complex of measures for military detente on our continent would be an all-European conference at the political level. The Soviet proposals on all these issues are extremely clear. It is now up to the Western countries.

The world's people's hope that realism, state wisdom and simply commonsense will prevail.

U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS SHOWS 'STRANGE LOGIC'

LD181435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko article: "Strange Logic"]

[Text] New York--The historic peace initiatives launched in Berlin by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have produced a tremendous impression on America. PRAVDA has already reported that many progressive U.S. public figures have commented positively on them. I should like to note yet another extremely important fact. The broad program of peaceful proposals aimed at consolidating international detente, arms reduction and improving the world climate was put forward precisely when an anti-Soviet campaign is presently raging in the United States and when the myth about the "Soviet military threats" has become the pivot of official propaganda.

Nevertheless, the man in the street, as ordinary Americans are called here, can once again see for themselves who is advocating peace, displaying genuine concern for its consolidation and setting an example of good will, and who is fanning war hysteria.

Here is just one example, but a very typical one. Here is a letter just received by the PRAVDA correspondent's office in New York: "I realize how hard it was for your government," a teacher writes from Baltimore, "to take the decision on the unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments. It was difficult if only because here in America politicians speak only of new expenditure on and new appropriations for arms. But what grand people you are! For it is now clear to all where in fact the 'military threat' originates."

As far as official Washington is concerned, it has reacted quite reluctantly to the Soviet proposals. It does not like the realistic and specific plan for strengthening detente on the European Continent, which includes in its provisions the USSR's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear devices deployed in the western regions of the USSR provided that U.S. Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles targeted against USSR territory are not deployed in Western Europe.

When delivering a lecture recently Z. Brzezinski declared: "Since 1945 the United States has been the cardinal, chief element in maintaining global stability." The United States has always seen and continues to see "global" and above all "European" stability in terms of the buildup of arms and the transformation of the western part of that continent into a military arsenal, into a U.S. nuclear missile base.

How dangerous is the fettering of West European countries to U.S. military doctrine is evidenced, for instance, by a Pentagon report recently published in the press here which in point of fact proclaims the renunciation of the "swings strategy" (or "pendulum strategy") that is, of war on "two fronts"--in Europe and Asia. According to the report, emphasis is now being placed on Europe. It is proposed that military spending be increased, conventional and nuclear forces in Europe modernized, and so forth.

That is the kind of "stability" that U.S. and NATO strategists have prepared for Western Europe.

Realizing that dismissing the Soviet proposals "out of hand" as the saying goes, would mean exposing itself in the eyes of the peace-loving public, Washington is resorting to some strange logic. Instead of agreeing to examine these reasonable initiatives, as was proposed, within the framework of SALT III talks, which could be started immediately after the SALT II treaty enters into force, the U.S. administration believes that this can be done only after the "modernization" of NATO armaments in Western Europe and after the emplacement there of new U.S. missiles. Then, they say, "parity with the Soviet Union" will be achieved.

Each time it is the first to embark on a new spiral of the arms race Washington attributes this to its intention to achieve "parity" with the USSR. A hullabaloo about the "Soviet military superiority" was kicked up in the fifties when it was a question of bombers, in the early sixties when the question of the U.S. alleged "missile gap" was raised, and also in the seventies when the Pentagon was demanding appropriations for the development of MIRVed missile systems. Money is now needed for the development of the MX mobile missiles and Trident nuclear submarines and for the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The principles of U.S. "global" and, in particular, European strategy are patently at variance with the spirit of the times. Serious observers acknowledge the flimsiness of the U.S. stance and its direct contradiction with the idea of European security and believe that the sooner the United States alters its strategy the more beneficial this will be for its own national interest. Progressive U.S. circles believe that an attentive study of the Soviet proposals and a positive response to them by Washington could play a substantial role in strengthening detente and improving the climate of trust on the European Continent.

TARASON CRITICIZES WESTERN LACK OF RESPONSE AT MBFR TALKS

LD181539 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

["At the Vienna Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, October 18, TASS--The 215th closed plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual force and arms reduction in central Europe was today held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

As a spokesman for Western delegations told newsmen, the meeting had been addressed by head of the British delegation Ambassador Edwin Bolland. He welcomed on behalf of the West participants in the talks the Soviet Union's fresh initiative put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on a unilateral reduction of the numerical strength of the Soviet troops in central Europe, i.e. the withdrawal within the next 12 months from the GDR's territory of up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen and one thousand tanks, and described this decision as a step in the right direction.

As is seen from the statements by the Western spokesman, the British diplomat was trying at the same time to claim that even on condition of this reduction, a big military superiority of the Eastern side would allegedly remain. He was also groundlessly claiming that the West contributes to the course of the Vienna talks more than the socialist countries.

As newsmen were told by a spokesman for the Soviet delegation, E. Bolland's statement had been answered by head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov. He expressed satisfaction with the positive evaluation by the Western participants in the talks of the Soviet Union's decision on a unilateral reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe. The socialist countries hope that the West will not confine itself to a general approval of the Soviet initiative, but will also on its side made similar specific and practical steps towards military detente, towards reducing the dangerous level of military confrontation in central Europe.

The Soviet delegate said that the West's claims about some superiority of the Eastern side in central Europe are absolutely unfounded, have not been actually proved and confirmed. These claims are based on unilateral overstated evaluations of the numerical strength of the armed forces of the socialist countries in that region.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that the socialist states have so far not received an official answer to their constructive proposals of June 8, 1978, November 30, 1978 and June 28 this year. Meanwhile, there was enough time for the West to give a concrete answer to these proposals instead of only criticising them.

U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE REJECTS AMENDMENT TO SALT II

LD190348 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate on Thursday rejected another amendment to the treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. Senator Stone, who is one of the opponents of the treaty, suggested to include in it the issue of submarines equipped with missiles. This issue was not discussed when the SALT II accord was prepared. On Wednesday the committee voted against Senator Baker's amendment which also pursued the goal of torpedoing the SALT II treaty. The committee is preparing its conclusion on the treaty to be submitted to the Senate. It is expected to begin discussion of the treaty in November.

WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS COMMUNIQUE CITED

LD172200 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

["Decisive Factor of International Life"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, October 17, TASS--A communique on the consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of member-states of the Warsaw Treaty was published here today. The communique says that the trend to detente, despite the opposition of its adversaries, remains the decisive factor of international life and is being regarded by peoples as the most important condition for the consolidation of universal peace.

Limitation and ending of the arms race, averting the threat of world nuclear war is the most pressing, most burning problem of the present-day international life.

Of exceptional importance are the new peace initiatives that were advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin.

The participants in the meeting welcomed the conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II). The coming into force and complete implementation of this treaty will open new possibilities for ending the build-up of the arsenals of nuclear missile weapons, will exert a positive influence on other talks on disarmament.

They expressed deep concern over the plans worked out by NATO countries to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. nuclear missile weapons of a medium range trained at the territories of socialist states.

The participants in the Prague consultative meeting came out for the continuation and deepening of the forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, the forms that proved effective, for further consolidation of unity of the Warsaw Treaty countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION IN UZHGOROD--The Second Session of the Production Quality Section under the CEMA Permanent Commission on Standardization Problems has opened in Uzhgorod. It is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and, as an observer, from Yugoslavia. Plans for the next 5-year period will be discussed. The main issue of the section's concern is to provide a normative technical basis for the control of production quality in CEMA countries. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU]

PRAVDA REPORTS CASTRO'S SPEECH AT UNITED NATIONS

LD171335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The Nonaligned Countries' Stance: F. Castro's Speech"]

[Text] New York, 13 October--On the concluding day of the general political debate at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the republic's councils of state and ministers, delivered a speech.

Addressing the General Assembly in his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned movement, F. Castro stressed that among the issues which the present session is discussing the problem of consolidating peace is of paramount significance. Since its foundation, he said, the nonaligned movement has considered that the principles of peaceful coexistence must be the cornerstone of international relations.

The nonaligned countries, the Cuban leader continued, know very well who their historical enemies are, where threats originate and how they should be combatted. This is why we agreed in Havana to confirm that the very essence of the policy of nonalignment, in accordance with its original principles and main characteristic features, presupposes a struggle against imperialism, racism--including Zionism--and any forms of aggression, occupation, dominance, interference or foreign hegemony.

The nonaligned states have always attached great significance to the possibility of a need for detente in relations between the great powers. They see disarmament and nuclear arms limitation as one of the chief and permanent aims of their struggle and believe that the SALT II treaty is an important step which can clear the way for broader talks capable of leading to general disarmament and the relaxation of tension.

F. Castro went on to say: The conference singled out as the chief problem in Africa that of eliminating colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid on that continent, especially in southern Africa.

The nonaligned states could not fail to condemn the armed attacks on the territory of Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana, the threats against Lesotho, the attempts to destabilize the situation in that zone and the role being played in all this by the racist regimes of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. The heads of state and government decided in Havana to condemn by name in their final declaration a number of Western states--above all the United States--for their direct and indirect connivance in the racist oppression and criminal policy of the Republic of South Africa and acknowledged the role being played by the socialist countries; this was not in the slightest degree a manifestation of ideological bias but was a simple reflection of objective reality.

There is no doubt, the speaker continued, that the Near East problem has turned into one of the most alarming problems of the present time. The Havana conference reaffirmed once again that Israel's stubbornness in pursuing a policy of aggression, expansionism and colonial settlement of the occupied territories with U.S. help is a serious threat to peace and security throughout the world. In the nonaligned countries' opinion, the Palestinian issue is the pivot of the Near East problem and these two issues can be solved only together and not at all if divorced from each other.

The starting point for achieving a just peace in this region is a complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, the returning to the Palestinian people of all their lands, and also the restoration of all the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to return to their fatherland, to free self-determination and to create an independent state.

Guided by principles arising not from any political prejudices but from the objective analysis of facts, the conference deemed itself obliged to observe that U.S. policy is one of the main hindrances to the attainment of just and complete peace in the region by dint of the fact that the United States maintains an alliance with Israel, supports Israel and is seeking partial solutions which accord with Zionist objectives and are designed to retain for Israel the fruits of its aggression at the expense of the Arab people of Palestine and the entire Arab nation.

Touching on the problems of Latin America, the Cuban leader stated: The conference participants advocated the eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, condemning the existence of military bases in Latin America and in the Caribbean basin such as the bases in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it again demanded that the U.S. Government and other colonial powers give back to these countries their territories occupied for the emplacement of bases in defiance of the will of those countries' peoples.

Proceeding from the experience of other peoples of the world, the heads of state and government rejected and censured the attempt to create so-called "security forces" in the Caribbean basin and the neocolonialist mechanism which is incompatible with sovereignty, peace and the countries' security. The conference demanded U.S. observance of the spirit and letter of the Panama Canal treaties.

The heads of state and government, despite the pressure exerted upon them by the U.S. Government, again expressed solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico and their inalienable right to freedom, self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. They called on the U.S. Government to abandon its ruses aimed at perpetuating that country's colonial status.

The conference could not fail to mention the revolutionary events in Grenada and the remarkable victory of the people of Nicaragua and their vanguard--the Sandinist National Liberation Front--and could not fail to stress the tremendous historic importance of this fact for the peoples of Latin America and the whole world. The right of the Cuban people to choose their political and social system for themselves and their demands that the occupied territory on which the Guantanamo Base is stationed be returned to them, were supported at Havana and the blockade which the U.S. Government is still using in an attempt to isolate the Cuban revolution and in its dream of destroying this revolution was condemned.

We assess at its proper value, F. Castro said, the condemnation--which generated a widespread response in the world--by the nonaligned movement at Havana of the acts of pressure and threats against Cuba by the United States. The nonaligned movement described these as a scandalous violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, as a threat to world peace. Once again we answer our brothers and assure the international community that Cuba will continue to remain loyal to the principles of international solidarity.

F. Castro devoted considerable space in his speech to the economic situation of the developing countries whose natural resources and economies are still to a considerable extent under the control of Western states. The Havana conference, he said, condemned the attempt by the neocolonialists to prevent the developing countries from constantly exercising full and effective sovereignty over their natural resources and once again reaffirmed their rights to such sovereignty.

The conference rebuffed the attempts by certain developed states to make use of the energy problem in order to split the developing countries' ranks and it noted that the multinational oil monopolies are simultaneously exploiting both producers and consumers, thus obtaining inordinate and unjustified profits at the expense of both groups. At the same time they want to heap the blame for the present situation on the developing countries which export oil. The multinational corporations are draining the resources, destabilizing the economies and violating the sovereignty of the developing countries, infringing the peoples' right to free self-determination and encroaching on the principles of noninterference in states' affairs.

Having noted that the Havana conference condemned the continuous switching of manpower and material resources into the nonproductive, wasteful arms race--which is dangerous for mankind--the Cuban leader said: The developing countries and, on their behalf, the nonaligned movement demand that a significant proportion of the colossal resources currently being squandered by mankind on the arms race be used for development needs--which would at the same time promote the relaxation of the danger of war and the improvement of the international situation.

Repeated mention was made of the fact that the developing countries have fallen victim to economic backwardness as a result of colonization and domination by imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The socialist countries have not participated in international robbery and are not responsible for this phenomenon--the developing countries' economic backwardness. Nevertheless, they realize and undertake the duty of rendering assistance for surmounting this backwardness. This proceeds from the very nature of their social system, one of whose principles is international solidarity.

In conclusion, F. Castro declared: I am here not as some prophet of revolution; I am here not in order to call for violent upheavals in the world nor to express a wish for this. We are here to speak about peace and cooperation among peoples, to give a warning that unless we do away with the present injustices and inequality by peaceful and sagacious means, an apocalyptic future awaits us.

It is essential to end saber-rattling, threatening speeches and hegemony in the international arena. It is time to end the illusion that the problems of the contemporary world can be solved with the aid of nuclear weapons. Bombs can kill and annihilate hungry, sick and ignorant people but they cannot destroy hunger, sickness and ignorance. Nor can they stifle the people's just protest.

Let us bid farewell to weapons for all time and, as befits civilized people, let us devote ourselves to solving the most pressing problems of our epoch. It is precisely this that constitutes the sacred duty and responsibility of all statesmen of the world. Moreover, this is an inescapable precondition for the continued existence of mankind.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PRC POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD181240 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The Beijing leadership's greatpower expansionist policy, and its practising of dangerous military ventures with regard to Asian states neighbouring on China virtually converge with the actions of the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism which stubbornly hinder universal exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination. Such are the conclusions drawn by speakers at the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the U.N. General Assembly, where the discussion of the problem "the importance of universal exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination, and the earliest granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for effective guarantee and observance of human rights" is going on.

Peoples' right to self-determination is flagrantly trampled not only in Africa's south but also in the Middle East, said I. Gavralov, representative of Bulgaria. Suffice it to recall the recent attempts at undermining the positions of the governments of such sovereign states of Southeast Asia as Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea which pursue an independent course and independently decide the destinies of their peoples.

Despite the rude pressure from the outside, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea firmly uphold their legitimate right to decide their historical destinies themselves, said Nguyen Dinh Thanh, representative of the SRV. The peoples of Southeast Asia sincerely strive for the establishment of a lasting peace in the region, peace in the conditions of which each people could concentrate its attention on the solution of socio-economic tasks, she said.

At present China intends to 'teach Vietnam a second lesson', the delegate of the SRV went on to say. China intensively prepares for a new aggression against our country. However, the Vietnamese people, the peoples of other countries of Southeast Asia issue a resolute rebuff to those dangerous designs.

The Vietnamese representative resolutely condemned the slanderous campaign which is being stirred up in the Western press on the initiative of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism in connection with the state of affairs in Indochina. The granting of aid, in the form of food supplies, in particular, is being used with the sole aim of exerting pressure on the peoples of the region to prevent them from exercising their legitimate right to self-determination, she emphasized.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF IMF, IBRD SESSION

LD160945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Growing Instability"]

[Text] The routine annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has been held in Belgrade. It took place in an atmosphere of extreme pessimism caused by the increase in the instability of the capitalist economy, especially its currency and finance system.

Indeed, the participants at the Belgrade session gathered at a moment when a financial storm of unprecedented strength was raging on the world currency markets--a storm connected with the speculative buying up of gold and the sharp drop in the exchange rates of a number of Western currencies, especially the dollar. On the eve of the opening of the session the price of the yellow metal rose and the dollar exchange rate dropped to record levels. "Any further fall in the dollar," French television noted, "is fraught not only with the disorganization of markets, but also with a general recession in the world economy."

Analyzing the reasons for the present currency upheavals, specialists reach the unanimous conclusion that these upheavals are based on the policy of the governments of the major capitalist countries, headed by the United States, which is leading to a rise in inflation and the exacerbation of the competitive struggle in the world market. Above all, there is the inflation of military expenditure, connivance at the monopolies' pursuit of super-profits and the desire to remedy one's own situation at partners' expense. The attempts by official Western propaganda to ascribe capitalism's economic adversities to the rise in oil prices alone only obscure the crux of the matter.

But what medicines have the "financial sages" who gathered in Belgrade prescribed for the sick capitalist economy? Speaking at the session's final meeting, IMF Director de Larosiere stated that the basic recommendations on this score boil down to the need to adopt tougher anti-inflationary measures and primarily to limit the issue of credits, freeze wages and reduce state spending. "Informed observers consider," REUTER reports, "that if governments follow this advice, it will mean for ordinary people a fall in their real incomes and a deterioration in public services."

The debates on the problem of combating inflation relegated all other questions to the background, including such urgent questions as the energy crisis, trade protectionism and the extension of financial aid for the developing countries. Only those developing countries which fulfill the Bank's recommendations on "raising the efficiency" of their economies--that is, reducing expenditure on social needs--can in practice count on new credits, IERD President R. McNamara stated.

Thus the Belgrade session of the IMF and IERD once more confirmed that these international financial institutions remain the champions primarily of the monopolies' policy.

GENEVA CONFERENCE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS NOTED

LD172120 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva, October 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov writes: The European Regional Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations, convened on the initiative of the United Nations Organisation, is in its second day at the Geneva Palace of Nations. In the centre of its attention is the question of ensuring peace and security, first of all on the European Continent.

Many delegates noted in their speeches the tremendous importance of the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev about the Soviet Union's readiness to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe.

A number of delegates declared for the urgent holding of consultations between the governments of European countries on the question of reducing nuclear-missile arms. Also noted in the speeches at the conference was the topicality of the forthcoming forum in Brussels of the European public for disarmament and security.

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE MUST NOT BECOME 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD181237 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 October 1979 carries on page 14 a 3,000-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. I. Petrov, a "distinguished Soviet specialist on problems of international affairs," entitled "Trying To Steer Clear of Trouble," in which the author examines "a number of concepts and theories underlying U.S. foreign policy thinking, emphasizing in particular the desire to display "moral leadership" and the advocacy of "modernization" to counter the appeal of socialism.

The article concludes thus: "The moralistic orientation of present-day U.S. foreign policy thinking is an indication of the increasing importance of ideological struggle. The most effective means of waging such struggle under conditions of detente are being sought. In this regard differences of opinion are apparent within the ruling circles. Those of sober mind would like to restrain the ardor of the latter-day ideological 'crusaders' and to abandon direct and blatant interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs, for the very good reason that it does most harm to the interests of the United States itself, not to mention the relaxation of tension and the improvement of the international climate as a whole."

"Ideological struggle on any scale presupposes a frank and scientifically-grounded elucidation of views and convictions, a comparison of the fundamental values of socialism and capitalism and a refusal to tolerate falsification, slander or the advocacy of misanthropy, racism and enmity between peoples. Otherwise it turns into 'psychological warfare.'"

"As early as 1933, when diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and the United States, the two sides exchanged letters in which they pledged to refrain from interference in pursuit of ideological motives. The most important lesson of Soviet-U.S. relations is this: Although the difference in ideologies is as great as ever, with each passing year there are increasing opportunities to develop relations on the basis of the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It is necessary not just to remember this lesson but to be guided by it today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and always."

USSR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH BURGER, CIVILETTI

LD170827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Washington, TASS--A USSR Supreme Court delegation headed by Supreme Court Chairman I.N. Smirnov is in the American capital. It is in the United States on a return visit at the invitation of U.S. Chief Justice W. Burger.

The delegation members visited the U.S. Supreme Court, familiarized themselves with its work and had conversations with the chief justice and members of the country's supreme judicial organ. They familiarized themselves also with the activity of other judicial and legal institutions. The delegation members met with Attorney General B. Civiletti and discussed legal questions of mutual interest with him and also familiarized themselves with the federal judicial center and had a conversation at the American civil rights protection league. A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, held a reception in honor of the delegation which was attended by Chief Justice W. Burger and other Supreme Court members, Justice Department officials and lawyers.

On 13 October the delegation leaves for a tour of the country taking in Salt Lake City, Chicago and New York.

COMMENTARY ON 'PARODY OF JUSTICE' IN PRC

LD182310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Sergey Malin commentary]

[Text] A parody of justice is how the trial of the editor of the unofficial EXPLORATION magazine and his associates in Beijing has been described. Wei Jingshen, a 29-year-old worker, was sentenced to 15 years in jail, and stripped of all political rights for the subsequent 3 years, for what was termed counterrevolutionary activities. Our news analyst Sergey Malin provides the details of the trial in Beijing. He writes:

The foreign correspondents who had assembled at the courthouse in the hope of attending what had been advertized as a public trial of leader of the movement for civil rights in China were sorely disappointed. Their persistent attempts to enter the hall and to witness how justice is dispensed in China under the new constitution were all quite futile. They were told that all the invitations to the trial had already been distributed. That was indeed so. The public trial was attended by a group of hand-picked functionaries of the judiciary body: XINHUA correspondents and correspondents of the RENMIN RIBAO and the Chinese television network.

There was a reason for all those precautions. After all, the defendant was a man who had dared to openly criticize the undemocratic order in China; a man whose name was known well not only in China, but abroad as well. Wei Jingshen was arrested on March 27, after the magazine of which he was editor-in-chief carried an article criticizing the strong man of the Beijing leadership, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, who is known as the man who engineered the shameful aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. At the trial he was charged as traitor of his country. He was also accused of having passed on to a certain foreigner information on the Chinese casualties in action, and ostensibly the number of troops engaged in the aggressive war.

Incidentally, the Chinese authorities carefully concealed the scale of the aggression in Vietnam, as well as the casualties they had suffered. The only thing that is unclear is where Wei Jingshen, who works as an electrician at a plant in Beijing, could have obtained the intelligence. The XINHUA report on the trial merely said that Wei Jingshen had served in the army from 1969-1973, that is 5 years before the Chinese aggression in Vietnam. According to XINHUA, the charges of espionage were ostensibly substantiated by the testimony of witnesses: two former colleagues of the defendant, also of the staff of the EXPLORATION magazine who had been arrested with him, but who had allegedly repented their crimes. Unlike them, Wei Jingshen, XINHUA admits, refuted all the charges of the prosecution. He declined the services of a defensive counsel, preferring to defend himself.

In an interview for a FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent, one woman who had been allowed in the courtroom said that Wei Jingshen was calm and confident and made a big speech in his defense. Naturally, XINHUA did not reveal what he said, but it is none too difficult to guess what the leader of the civil rights movement in China could have said. It may well be that he invoked Article 45 of the Chinese Constitution, which declares the freedom of speech, of the press, and assembly. Perhaps he said, just as in his much-spoken of wall poster, that what China need most of all is genuine democracy. Or perhaps Wei Jingshen once again declared that the lawlessness practiced in China, the policies of the Chinese leadership, have nothing at all in common with socialism.

KHARKOV COMMENTARY ON SECRETARY BROWN'S VISIT TO ROK, JAPAN

LD182152 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

["Whom Washington Defends in South Korea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes:

Immediately upon arrival in Seoul on October 17, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown made a statement in the airport showing that the aim of the current visit of the Pentagon chief to the Far East is by no means confined to the officially declared participation in the U.S.-South Korean consultative meeting on security issues. The U.S. defence secretary said that he would like to reaffirm once again the determination of the United States to keep powerful forces in Korea and in the whole of the Pacific basin. Although Brown was trying to picture this American determination as some "stability factor" in that region, the point at issue is, as a matter of fact, Washington's striving to achieve a strengthening of its military-political positions in Asia. This course is based on a broadening of military cooperation between the USA, Japan and South Korea.

Talks have opened in Seoul today between Brown and his South Korean partners to discuss in the first place measures for building up the military potential of the Seoul regime. The broad participation of the United States in implementing the programme for a re-equipment of the Korean Army is a new step in promoting Seoul to the status of a full-fledge party to the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite alliance being knocked together now.

The basic principles of U.S.-Japanese cooperation in the field of defence, on which agreement was got between Washington and Tokyo a year ago, has resulted in Japan's active drawing in the strategic plans of the Pentagon in the Far East. Now the role of the Seoul regime in the implementation of these plans is being increased. The U.S. defence minister said that the advanced based U.S. forces permanently stationed in the Korean Peninsula are called upon to defend South Korea. But it looks like they defend the corrupt Pak Chong-hui regime from its own people. The current tempestuous events in South Korea are vivid proof of the fact that the mass anti-government actions sweeping on these days the city of Pusan, South Korea's second biggest, have shown the abyss dividing the ruling South Korean top crust and the mass of the people. Pak Chong-hui has been forced to clamp down a state of emergency on Pusan and send a huge police and army force to suppress anti-government actions, which can be compared in their scope and acuteness only with the events which resulted in 1960 in the overthrow of Syngman Rhee, the predecessor of the present South Korean dictator.

It is really a striking picture. South Korea is literally "seething, being swept with a powerful wave of popular wrath. Various representatives of public following students and workers demand Pak Chong-hui's resignation and cancelling of the draconian laws forced by him. And at the same time the U.S. defence secretary, who arrived in Seoul, proclaims the determination of the United States to remain a stabilizing force in the South Korea, in other words, to continue actively working for the strengthening of the Seoul regime. Naturally, such actions cannot but be resolutely condemned by world public.

Korolev Commentary

OW190327 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Oct 79 OW

[Korolev commentary]

[Text] Judging by newspaper reports, the major theme in Defense Secretary Brown's talks in Seoul and Tokyo is a new scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-ROK [Bei-Nichi-Kan] military alliance.

The head of the Pentagon is also having consultations on a further U.S. military build-up in the Far East.

The U.S. military presence in this region is already on a gigantic scale. Forty thousand U.S. troops are currently stationed in South Korea. They are equipped with up-to-date weapons including nuclear weapons, which are constantly on the increase. It was only recently that Washington officially announced its plan to withdraw troops from South Korea. The widely publicized pledge, after all, proved to be nothing more than a propaganda racket.

U.S. military strength in Japan also continues to increase. Some 50,000 American troops are currently assigned to more than 120 U.S. bases and military installations there. U.S. 7th Fleet ships also are operating in the coastal waters of Japan and South Korea.

Political observers say emphatically that the Washington-Tokyo alliance has entered a new phase that is characterized by further expansion of military cooperation between the two countries and Japan's deeper involvement with hegemonist U.S. intentions in the Far East.

Noteworthy is the fact that implementation of Washington's militarist plans in this vast region is taking place with Beijing's full consent. The American newspaper Washington POST, which is familiar with the situation, noted this fact fairly recently. Vice President Mondale, too, said after his recent visit to China that the U.S. and Chinese interests in Asia are similar.

We can see the nature of their interests through the concrete activities of the two states to establish their hegemony and domination in Asia, which are first of all based on policies disregarding the rights of developing nations, disturbing international relations and causing tension. In carrying out their plans, the hegemonists see it necessary for them to increase international tension and create explosive, dangerous situations everywhere in the world.

Newspapers in various countries noted in their reports on Brown's visit to Japan and South Korea that the tour is in preparation for his talks with Beijing leaders scheduled to be held in Beijing toward the end of this year.

Brown's scheduled visit to China is, as pointed out by the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA, aimed at adding a fourth party--namely, Beijing--to the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance. It is clearly aimed at undermining peace and security in the Far East.

LOSEV: NO TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS EXIST WITH JAPAN

OW181056 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Oct 79 OW

[Losev commentary: "What Is Impeding Good-neighborly Relations Between the Soviet Union and Japan?"]

[Excerpts] Both Japan and the Soviet Union have been repeatedly stating that to develop good-neighborly relations between them will not only accord with the basic interests of the two peoples but also will contribute to peace and security in the Far East and the whole of Asia. The Soviet Union has time and again been translating those statements into actual practice. For instance, the Soviet Union proposed to conclude a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan. This treaty is aimed at putting the relations between our two countries on a firm political foundation and deepening mutual trust. Japan is saying that it also wants to establish good relations with the Soviet Union. However, it is regrettable that we have to point out that Japan has often taken actions contrary to that statement.

First of all, Japan is carrying out an anti-Soviet political campaign in which the authorities are participating. One example of this campaign is a propaganda row kicked up in Japan quite recently, alleging that the construction of so-called military installations is underway on some islands of the Kuriles, which are Soviet territory. Japan went so far as to lodge an official protest with the Soviet Union. Naturally, this protest was regarded as outrageous interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and was not accepted.

Let us discuss somewhat the essence of this campaign. According to reports by the Japanese press, this vicious, new anti-Soviet conspiracy was hatched outside Japan. Things of this sort have happened quite often. It cannot go unnoticed that, surprisingly, this campaign was launched at about the same time as Washington's propaganda offensive centering on the sheer demagoguery that a Soviet combat unit is stationed in Cuba.

It is also noteworthy that soldiers played a main role in kicking up this campaign in Japan. In this connection, I would like to point out only that there was a time already in Japanese history when soldiers played a main role in politics and that the result of that role is well known.

The main target of the propaganda campaign was a mixture of notorious fabrication about the so-called Soviet military threat, which the militarists in some Western nations use for increasing their military expenditures and groundless territorial demands for some of Soviet territory.

As for the fabrication about the so-called Soviet military threat, it has been proven time and again to be sheer demagoguery. This was also proven by recent developments. What can be more persuasive than the concrete action mentioned by Secretary General Brezhnev in the GDR, which is aimed at promoting detente in Europe and the whole of the world? Was the Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation not permeated with a desire to improve and develop relations with Japan?

The Soviet Union has over and over again clarified its attitude toward a territorial demand. This attitude must be well known to those who try to bring it up. There exists no territorial question between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet Union does not give away its territory to other countries.

No propaganda campaign can shake this position. If Japan goes back to this nonexistent question in any form, it will not only hamper the progress of relations between the two countries but will also only make it difficult to resolve practical problems in which Japan is also interested.

The Soviet people expect that Japan will strive to make its practical action conform with its professed desire to develop good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and to create no artificial obstacle toward that end.

COMMENTATOR CONTRASTS BLOC, WESTERN AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD180911 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 12 Oct 79 p 26 LD

[Untitled article by observer Yuriy Tavroskiy under the rubric "Talk With a Reader"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I read with satisfaction in the newspapers that the starving people in Kampuchea have finally received the first tons of food from several international organizations. Surely the communist countries which support the new regime in Kampuchea are rendering aid to its wretched inhabitants? [signed] Otto Schmidt, Lausanne, Switzerland.

First of all, Mr Schmidt, I want to dispute your words "wretched Kampucheans." This definition is totally unsuited to a courageous people who have sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of their sons and daughters in the struggle for freedom and independence. Of course, things are hard, very hard for the Kampucheans now. The Pol Pot clique undermined the economy, reducing agricultural and industrial production virtually to nothing.

Kampuchea's new government headed by Heng Samrin has been in power for only 9 months. In this brief period much has been done. Agricultural production has already been restored in some places. If in a number of regions the population is still threatened with famine then that is precisely where the retreating Pol Pot troops have pursued a "scorched earth" tactic, forcing the local inhabitants to move out with them, slaughtering livestock and taking or burning grain stocks. The food shortage is felt particularly acutely in those places where Pol Pot gangs are still active.

Now on to the essence of your question, Mr Schmidt. Let me cite a few facts. Despite their own difficulties, Vietnam and Laos are rendering extensive food aid to Kampuchea, sending their neighbors tens of thousands of tons of food and rice seeds.

From the first days of the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the European socialist states have been helping it. This aid could have arrived in far larger quantities and far sooner if the Thai authorities had allowed these states' aircraft to use Thailand's airspace. So far Bangkok is failing to give this permission.

And, of course, the Soviet Union is giving considerable aid. It began to reach Kampuchea as soon as the sophisticated Soviet Il-76 transport aircraft were able to land at the devastated Phnom Penh airport. Food and other Soviet goods are being supplied to Kampuchea under an agreement on rendering free aid. Every day one or two ships from Ho Chi Minh City carrying cargoes of Soviet rice are unloaded at Phnom Penh's river port. Since 2 September Kampuchea's main sea port--Kompong Som--has been operating. The Soviet cargo ship Okhotsk was one of the first to enter its harbor, delivering a large consignment of rice and essentials.

As for the Western countries and international organizations, I am no less satisfied than you, Mr Schmidt, that they have finally begun to render at least some aid to the Kampuchean population. But I have to agree with the London weekly TRIBUNE, which called it a "drop in the ocean."

It is also a pity that the capitalist states' governments and some international institutions are trying to attach political conditions to aid. They are insisting on distributing aid "to both sides in Kampuchea." An attempt is thus being made under the slogan of "humanism" to insure support for the vestiges of the Pol Pot army and equate them with Heng Samrin's lawful government which controls the country's entire territory and enjoys the support of the entire population. [paragraph continues]

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Or another condition: The representatives of the countries and organizations providing aid should distribute it themselves, bypassing the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. What government could agree to this violation of its country's sovereignty?

The impression formed is that some politicians are deliberately setting unacceptable conditions. What for? To gain a reputation as "humanitarians" and avoid granting real aid. These same politicians vainly sought to cast doubt on the diverse Soviet support to Vietnam. They are now trying to suppress the figures on aid to Kampuchea which has been, is being and will continue to be rendered by the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other socialist countries. But I am confident, Mr Schmidt, that this time the misinformers will not succeed in replacing the truth with lies.

VIETNAMESE STATEMENT ON AID TO KAMPUCHEA CITED

LD181644 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 18, TASS--The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement strongly condemning the slander campaign launched by the West and Beijing against Vietnam in connection with the grave situation in Kampuchea because of the shortage of food in the country.

The food shortage in Kampuchea, the statement says, is a direct result of "management" by the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique and its Beijing patrons. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have urgently sent to Kampuchea hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs and hundreds of tons of medicines. Contentions that Vietnam is responsible for the obtaining situation in Kampuchea are out-and-out slander. "Humane aid to both sides in Kampuchea" is a screen to cover up attempts by certain circles to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. Within the framework of so-called "aid" thousands of tons of arms and various goods have been delivered to the Pol Pot bands that are impeding the creative work of the Kampuchean people, the statement stresses.

USTINOV HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN

LD191101 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 12 October Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, met with Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the armed forces, at the USSR Ministry of Defense.

During the friendly conversation there was an exchange of opinions on matters of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, armed forces chief of General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS 15 YEARS OF BREZHNEV FOREIGN POLICY LEADERSHIP

ID171105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "In the Service of Peace and Socialism; TRYBUNA LUDU on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Activity"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 October--The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has published an article on the fruitful activity of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and on his tremendous contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries and consolidating peace and security.

The article says: The 15 years of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's activity as leader of a socialist power has been a period not only of continuous successes for the Soviet people in building communism but also of the triumph of the socialist policy of peace.

It is common knowledge what tremendous attention L.I. Brezhnev pays to international problems, and his activeness in this sphere and his tremendous personal contribution to shaping contemporary international relations are well known. A desire to strengthen world peace lies at the basis of this activity.

International relations over the last 15 years have been complex. This has been a period of acute deteriorations in the Near East situation, of U.S. aggression against Vietnam and of an unrestrained arms race. It is precisely this period that has seen the inception of the most meaningful [sodershatelynaya], most important concept for consolidating peace that history has ever known: At the 24th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev advanced the widely known Program of Peace which was developed at the 25th CPSU Congress.

The breadth of issues which L.I. Brezhnev broaches in his speeches and publications and during political negotiations is tremendous. It covers virtually all international problems of our time.

Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, the essence of which is that socialism's and capitalism's contradictions during their existence on Earth must not lead to all-out war, the article notes, is the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy and of the policy of all the socialist community countries. In L.I. Brezhnev's period of activity these principles have been comprehensively developed and have assumed the form of specific tasks, initiatives and goals.

L.I. Brezhnev's initiatives, his visits, contacts and personal conversations have promoted above all a situation where authoritative Western circles have at last approved the concept of peaceful coexistence as the sole reasonable model of coexistence among the peoples of a world divided into two sociopolitical systems.

The changes in Soviet-U.S. relations, the success of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and the fact that postwar territorial-political realities on the European Continent have been recognized are just a few important facts attesting to the appearance of a new quality in international relations. The formation of these relations, which are based on the spread of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the world, is inseparably linked with L.I. Brezhnev's name and is indisputably a tremendous service that he has rendered to the world.

One service that the Soviet leader has rendered--a service that is so important for mankind and for the future development of the world--is his tireless reiteration of the cardinal significance that the curbing of the arms race and gradual transition to genuine disarmament possess for international relations overall.

The thesis of the priority of disarmament problems in the contemporary epoch is very widely acknowledged. Even the opponents of peace are now unable to dare to openly oppose detente. This thesis has become firmly established on the agenda of the present time. It is necessary to remember that L.I. Brezhnev was the first to formulate this thesis. He defined the interconnection between political detente and military detente, stressing the urgent need to supplement political detente with military detente. The important initiative on the question of disarmament contained in L.I. Brezhnev's recent Berlin speech provides eloquent confirmation of the consistency of his positions in this issue.

The Soviet leader's words to the effect that mankind has grown tired of living atop mountains of weapons generated wide response in the world. The policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries which arises from this truth has in recent years promoted the growth of the significance of disarmament problems both in the awareness of the peoples of the world and also in international relations.

The strengthening and development of the vanguard of peace--the socialist community--play a prime role in the enhanced opportunity to preserve peace. L.I. Brezhnev's services in the matter of consolidating peace are closely linked with his tremendous contribution to strengthening the unity of the fraternal family of socialist states, to drawing up the natural laws of the development of this internationalist alliance at the present stage and to improving the mechanism of the fraternal countries' bilateral and multilateral ties and cooperation. L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of the socialist community serve this.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's friendly meetings with Comrade E. Giersek, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, are of a great significance for the peoples of our two countries and for strengthening their fraternal interconnection.

The galvanization of the peace policy in the last 15 years has been greeted with particular satisfaction by the Polish people, who know only too well the price of peace. Poland is giving full support to the efforts which the Soviet Union is making for the sake of peace, the relaxation of tension and disarmament. Together with the other fraternal countries, Poland is making its contribution to the implementation of the great Program of Peace. The Polish people realize full well that the advancing of this program and the successes which have been achieved in the course of its implementation are closely linked with L.I. Brezhnev's activity and number among the main preconditions which strengthen our faith in the future and our confidence in a peaceful tomorrow, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in conclusion.

REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

Talks with Nemeth

ID172206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest today on a friendly visit.

He laid a wreath today at the monument to Hungarian heroes who fell in the struggle for the freedom and independence of their homeland. A wreath was also laid at Freedom Square at the monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Hungary from fascism.

In the afternoon, there was a cordial, friendly talk between Comrade Kirilenko and Nemeth, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] and secretary of the Central Committee. Questions concerning the further development and deepening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries were touched upon.

The MSZMP Central Committee gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Kirilenko.

Meeting with Kadar

LD181936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place today in Budapest between Comrade Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Comrade Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He is in the Hungarian People's Republic on a friendly visit. Comrades Kadar and Kirilenko discussed a number of questions of bilateral cooperation and also topical international problems. Today Comrade Kirilenko also attended a meeting of Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society which was held at the Ikarus works. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. Then Comrade Kirilenko spoke, greeted with prolonged applause. The meeting became a vivid manifestation of fraternal friendship between the peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO, FISCHER EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD181131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Since the GDR's formation, A.A. Gromyko's telegram reads, relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been developing successfully and fruitfully between our countries. The USSR and the GDR cooperate closely and effectively in the international arena and wage an active joint struggle to strengthen world peace and the peoples' security.

The official friendly visit to the GDR on the 30th anniversary of the republic's formation of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was an event of historic significance. I am sure that this visit will give a powerful boost to the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of our parties, states and peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

Over the past three decades, O. Fischer's telegram points out, the development of relations between the GDR and the USSR has reached a truly historic scale.

As the result of concluding the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of 7 October 1975 foundations were laid for broadening and deepening our states' cooperation in future decades, as well as for our peoples' further rapprochement. This treaty has also proved itself to be a stabilizing factor for peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The results of the visit to our country of the USSR party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the GDR's 30th anniversary are of exceptionally great significance for our bilateral relations and our joint struggle to further improve the international situation.

ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY MARKED IN USSR

Ustinov Greetings

LD181037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text of message from Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, on the occasion of the Polish People's Army's 36th anniversary]

[Text] To Army General Comrade W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send you and all Polish servicemen fraternal greetings and warm congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

We note with deep satisfaction that the Soviet-Polish combat collaboration born in the fire of the battles against the common enemy is growing and strengthening with every passing day. In single formation with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, the Polish People's Army is reliably guarding peace and socialism.

On this festive day I wish the Polish People's Army personnel new successes in combat and political training and in improving their military skill in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of Poland and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Polish Embassy Reception

LD181039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Reception at the Polish Embassy"]

[Text] On 11 October Division General I. Szczesnowicz, military attache at the Polish Embassy to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the Polish Army. The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the armed forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Great Patriotic War veterans who took part in Poland's liberation, and representatives of the Soviet public.

Among those present were the military attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states to the Soviet Union.

K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, attended the reception.

YUGOSLAV 'ANTI-VIETNAMESE CAMPAIGN' SCORED BY SRV PAPER

LD132036 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has expressed regret over the anti-Vietnamese campaign conducted by propaganda organs in Yugoslavia for quite some time now. The Vietnamese paper says in its editorial article that Belgrade's BORBA and other press organs repeat in toto the concoctions disseminated by Beijing and Washington. It is clear to any objective observer, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses, that the slandering of Vietnam by Belgrade is only a malicious reaction following Yugoslavia's defeat at the nonaligned conference held recently in Havana. At that conference Yugoslavia did not manage to carry out Beijing and Washington's plans to distort the objectives and the principles of the nonaligned movement.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SFRY DELEGATION FROM VOJVODINA

LD130058 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina led by Nikola Kmezić, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the province. In the course of the talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, a series of questions dealing with the development of the economic relations were discussed.

BRIEFS

CSSR DAYS IN KAZAKHSTAN--Czechoslovak economy and technology days began in Alma-Ata on 9 October. The opening ceremony was addressed by Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, and Dzhiyenbayev, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman. A Czechoslovak exhibition, ranking among the largest ones arranged by the CSSR this year, opened in the Sports Palace, with 21 Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations showing modern products of the engineering, chemical, light and furniture industries, and others. The inhabitants of Kazakhstan will have a chance to meet outstanding Czechoslovak industrial experts. Present at the ceremony of opening the exhibition were Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and Bazarbayev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

LEIPZIG DAYS IN KIEV--Leipzig days began in Kiev and Kievskaya Oblast on 15 October. A delegation of the Leipzig District SED Committee, headed by Dietmar Keller, district committee secretary, arrived in Kiev to participate in the friendship festivity. On 15 October the delegation visited the Kievskiy Obkom headquarters. Botvin, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary, told the visitors about the work performed by party organizations to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan and to transform Kiev into a model city. The delegation leader, Dietmar Keller, spoke about the successes of Leipzig city and district working people. Interesting exhibitions opened in Kiev on 15 October to familiarize city inhabitants with Leipzig city and district and to show old and modern decorative and applied art, works by Dutch painters of the 17th century and children's paintings. GDR artists are giving concerts in Kiev halls. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU]

BONN PAPERS RAPPED FOR DISTORTING CESYUNAS AFFAIR

DW182200 Moscow in German to Germany 1624 GMT 18 Oct 79 DW

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy Gloss commentary]

[Text] Properly speaking, the state of affairs is clear. Soviet sportsman Cesyunas, who was in the Federal Republic as a tourist, got into dubious company and was induced not to return home. Then he changed his mind, got in contact with the Soviet Embassy and returned to his home town of Vilnius voluntarily.

But, as is well-known, if one so desires one can make a mountain out of a molehill and a state affair out of any harmless incident. In the Federal Republic influential people obviously are at work at present who keenly desire to burden relations with the Soviet Union, who want to place themselves in the spotlight and therefore are acting according to the aforementioned method.

In the headquarters of the host of newspapers affiliated with the opposition there are murmurings of "Kidnaping! Kidnaping!" Politicians of the Union parties are practising in rhetorics, formulating subtle interpellations in the Bundestag. The machinery lubricated with the money from the election fund for bringing influence to bear on public opinion is in full swing. The Bavarian candidate of the union parties apparently wants to sail down the Rhine River directly to Bonn in the canoe of Cesyunas. It is typical that in so doing not only clear-cut facts but also unequivocal utterances from official and other credible sources are being ignored. The fact that the sportsman returned home of his own free will, for instance, has been confirmed by SPD faction leader Herbert Wehner who had collected this information from responsible quarters.

Here is a typical detail that shows who is distorting facts and for what purpose and who is exaggerating the incident: For several days already the Cologne External Broadcasting Service of the FRG in its Russian-language programs is talking at random about the Cesyunas affair. In this, new and frightening expressions always are being construed, that would make the inventors of James Bond green with envy. As if it were not enough that Deutsche Welle in this bases itself only on sources unfriendly to the government in Bonn, it also presented a catalogue of demands to the Soviet Union today that looked ridiculous but was meant seriously.

Apparently the Federal Republic is not lacking in obedient students of the U. S. intelligence service whose imitative zeal goes so far that they want to stage something similar to the well-known provocation at Kennedy Airport in New York. It would be good for them, however, if they would recall how this provocation ended and how its organizers discredited themselves.

BREZHNEV, KIPRIANOU EXCHANGE CABLES ON CYPRIOT INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD181413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 2 LD

["Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf conveying to him and the friendly people of Cyprus cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national day and the wishes of well-being and successes in the strengthening of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, which pursues a policy of nonalignment.

In a reply telegram Spiros Kiprianou expressed sincere gratitude for the warm message, and on his part conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on behalf of the people and Government of Cyprus and on his own behalf.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation successfully developing between the two countries will further strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cyprus, in the interests of universal peace and security.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE OPENS

LD142224 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Amadora, Portugal, October 14, TASS--TASS special correspondent V. Golenkov reports: A national conference of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) opened here today. About a thousand participants in the conference are to discuss the main directions of the PCP activities in connection with the holding in Portugal of general intermediate elections and elections to local government bodies, scheduled for December 2 and 16, this year, respectively.

Alvaro Cunhal, the PCP secretary general, spoke at the conference, emphasizing the importance of the forthcoming December elections for the political situation in the country, and for the future of Portuguese democracy. He expressed confidence that the tasks set by the Communist Party--to inflict a defeat upon reaction, to strengthen the PCP Parliamentary Group and to form a democratic government--will be accomplished.

FINNISH INTERIOR MINISTER DELEGATION VISITING MOSCOW

LD181213 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 12 Oct 79 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Uusitalo in Moscow: People in the Soviet Union Are Also Afraid of the Police"]

[Text] Police work and the problem of making education more humane are topics discussed by Finnish Minister of the Interior Bino Uusitalo, at present on a visit to Moscow, and his Soviet colleague, Minister of Internal Affairs Nikolay Shchelokov.

In both countries it has been found that the general public is often afraid of the police and does not see police as people who help and provide security, Minister Uusitalo told Finnish journalists in Moscow on Thursday.

Accompanying the delegation is Interior Ministry Department Chief Arno Hannus, who has been acquainting himself with environmental protection in the Soviet Union. He stated on Thursday that lack of administrative coordination is a problem both in the Soviet Union and in Finland.

In the development of environmental legislation, however, the Soviet Union is ahead of Finland, according to Hannus.

On Wednesday Minister Uusitalo met unofficially with deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department V.S. Shaposhnikov and on the same day visited the USSR Council of Ministers.

He arrived in Moscow on Tuesday. On Friday he will go to Sochi on the Black Sea coast, and from there via Leningrad to Finland, where he will arrive next Tuesday [16 October].

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD PLEASED WITH TALKS, 'FAIR ATTITUDE'

ID190358 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpt] The official friendly visit paid by Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, to the USSR during which he visited Moscow and Yerevan has ended.

On leaving the capital of Soviet Armenia, he made a statement to our correspondent Popov. Here is a recording of it: [begin recording]

[Popov] Esteemed Comrade President, what is your evaluation of the results of the Syrian-Soviet talks in Moscow?

[Al-Asad] My talks in the past 2 days were very good. Our viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed, especially with regard to the Middle East question. The Soviet leaders stressed that they stand on our side in our just struggle. We will continue our firm and unrelenting struggle to regain our usurped rights. We highly appreciate the fair attitude of the Soviet Union toward our case.

I found every welcome and hospitality everywhere I went in the USSR during this visit, whether in Moscow or Yerevan.

In concluding my visit I am happy to address greetings to leaders in the Soviet Union and also the leadership of Soviet Armenia, as well as the hospitable people of Armenia, who accorded us every welcome, and all the peoples of the USSR generally.

USSR, SYRIA SIGN PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

ID182046 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--A meeting of the Standing Soviet-Syrian Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation ended here today. The Chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Ties Semen Skachkov and the Syrian State Minister for Planning George Huraniyah signed a number of documents, including a protocol between the governments of the USSR and Syria on economic and technical cooperation.

COMMENTARY ON AS-SADAT'S ATTACKS ON SAUDI ARABIA

ID182005 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary: "Why Does the Egyptian President Attack Saudi Arabia?"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian president has lately embarked on a mounting campaign of attacks against the Saudi Arabian kingdom. In his statements to the press and in his public speeches he has accused it of strangling Egypt economically and also by political tribulations. Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov writes: First and foremost I wish to point out that these charges bring to mind the statements which Egyptian President as-Sadat used to make when he said that isolation from the Arab world, which the Egyptian regime intentionally adopted, will have no effect whatsoever on the Egyptian economy or the life of the Egyptians. The Egyptian president bragged at the time, saying that Egypt can safeguard its entity without the Arab world, while the Arab world cannot safeguard its entity without Egypt. Now it is evident how far from the truth were these boastful statements.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

The separatist treaty between Israel and Egypt has enabled Israel to embark on aggression against another Arab country, that is, Lebanon. Naturally no self-respecting Arab government, irrespective of its political affiliations, would or could agree to this.

What is at stake at present is not only the fate of the Arab lands and the Palestinian Arab people who have been deprived of their homeland but also the honor and dignity of the entire Arab nation.

It is for this reason that the Arab world, including Saudi Arabia, rose to fight As-Sadat's course. This is understandable because Saudi Arabia in particular is considered the homeland of the Arabs. It is there that the Arab language and early Arab culture began thousands of years ago. Saudi Arabia is also the home of Islam [words indistinct] its sanctities in Jerusalem.

How can Saudi Arabia do anything but rise against the As-Sadat deals which are opposed to the Arabs? This is understandable and clear.

However, the fierce attacks by the Egyptian president against Riyadh indicate that Saudi Arabia is determined not to abandon its true and wise evaluation of events in the Middle East.

U.S., EGYPT, FRANCE SUPPLYING MILITARY ADVISORS, AID TO MOROCCO

LD182015 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Disturbing reports continue to come from the Western Sahara, speaking of fierce battles between the POLISARIO, which is waging an armed struggle for the independence of Western Sahara, on the one hand and the Moroccan forces on the other. Both sides speak of a growing number of killed and wounded. In the battles in the area of Mahbis alone, both sides lost about 500 people.

This, unfortunately, is what is happening because of the conflict over Western Sahara. The conflict has been continuing despite appeals by many Arab and African countries for an end to the fratricide and for a peaceful solution of the conflict.

The Arab press draws attention in this respect to the fact that military advisers from the United States, Egypt and France are helping the Moroccan Army in its military operations in Western Sahara. It is known also that lately the United States has increased its supply of arms to Morocco. All this is being done in order to escalate the conflict.

To cover up this foreign interference in the Western Sahara conflict, some are trying to fabricate stories about the presence, for example, of Cuban soliders within the ranks of the POLISARIO or about a Cuban and Soviet threat to Morocco.

This is obviously an attempt to punish the innocent for the crime of the guilty. The USSR, unlike those who actually interfere in the Western Sahara conflict and who want to escalate this conflict, feels sad to hear the reports about the annihilation of people in a conflict that could be and should be solved by peaceful means. This is the Soviet position toward the conflict in the Western Sahara.

PRAVDA HITS FRENCH 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFRICA

LD181355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Escalation of 'Presence'"]

[Text] New York, 12 October--UPI has published a long commentary noting that France's recent military adventure in Africa south of the Sahara seems to be a return to the colonial period.

At present there are about 1,000 French paratroopers and marines in the Central African Republic, and in Bangui the arrival is expected of a new contingent of technical specialists and experts who will play the role of advisers to the Dacko government. Diplomatic sources in Bangui believe it is likely that Paris will create in the Central African Republic a permanent military base at its old bridgehead in Bouar, in the northwest of the country.

The operations in the Central African Republic has prompted accusations that France is returning to the period when a French CIA-type organization manipulated the African countries both openly and through a network of advisers on African affairs.

The latest instance of French interference has also attracted attention to the escalation of the French presence in Africa expressed in the transfer of over 8,000 soldiers there in recent years. About 1,000 soldiers are in Chad, over 1,000 in Senegal, over 4,000 in Djibouti and 500 soldiers each in Gabon and the Ivory Coast. In addition Jaguar aircraft deployed in Senegal have taken part in combat operations in the Western Sahara and are now making reconnaissance flights, and French military transport aircraft insured the transfer of Foreign Legion paratroopers to Zaire's Shaba Province. French naval ships including an aircraft carrier and several thousand servicemen are stationed at two military bases in the Indian Ocean.

France is thus galvanizing its policy whose essence consists in the readiness to effect direct military intervention throughout Africa.

IZVESTIYA Report

LD181347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Press Evidence" from "The World Today" feature prepared by A. Maksimov: "Seizure of Archives"]

[Text] French paratroopers flown into the Central African Republic to back up the coup d'etat have carried out an operation in Bangui to seize the archives of former dictator Bokassa, the paper LE MATIN reports.

According to the paper, the purpose of the operation was to keep from the public the scale and nature of official Paris cooperation with the former imperial regime. These actions are causing grave concern, LE MATIN stresses. The paper comes out in support of the French Socialist Party's proposal on "the setting up of a parliamentary commission to investigate French interference in the Central African Republic."

NICARAGUA, USSR ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

ID191117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Oct 79 ID

[Text] We have just received a report from Managua. The TASS special correspondent reports that a joint statement has been signed in a ceremonial atmosphere at Government House on the normalization of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Nicaragua.

The document was signed by Volskiy, the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mexico, and Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaragua's minister of foreign affairs.

Speaking at the ceremony, the minister of foreign affairs noted: The Nicaraguan people have always felt tremendous respect for the Soviet people. The bloody dictatorship did not want to have relations with the Soviet Union. However, the Nicaraguan people have always been wholeheartedly on the side of Soviet people and have always admired the land of the Soviets. That is why, on behalf of all the Nicaraguan people, I want to say that this day has been a historic one for all of us. We are firmly convinced that the normalization of relations between our countries is only a start to the process of deepening their rapprochement, which will undoubtedly develop successfully and will serve for the good of the peoples of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

SALVADORAN CP HEAD SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO COUP

ID171405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 5 ID

[TASS report: "The Struggle Intensifies"]

[Text] Havana, 10 October--Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee, spoke at a press conference here about the development of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador and the part played in it by the Communist Party of El Salvador.

In the countries of Central America, he pointed out, a revolutionary process is currently developing, the first result of which was the victory of the Nicaraguan people who overthrew Somoza's dictatorship.

At the present time, the secretary general of the Communist Party Central Committee went on, an antidictator movement--which is being joined by representatives of various social strata: workers, peasants, students and the intelligentsia--is growing in El Salvador. The opposition forces, he pointed out, are rallying on the basis of demands for the release of political prisoners, a halt to repressions, the repeal of antipopular decrees, the provision of information about those who the authorities claim have "vanished without trace" and the democratization of life in the country. The Communist Party of El Salvador is playing an important part in this process. The communists are trying to create a united antidictator front, which would make it possible to work out the struggle's overall strategy and tactics.

REPORTAGE ON ALL-UNION IDEOLOGICAL WORKER'S CONFERENCE

Suslov Report

LD190735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Task for the Whole Party," on a speech delivered in the Moscow Kremlin on 16 October by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at an All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] To the prolonged applause of those present, M.A. Suslov conveyed to all participants in the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers cordial greetings and good wishes from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrades: Almost 6 months have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." Over this period party meetings, plenums and aktiv meetings have been held in the party organizations of all republics, krais and oblasts, in soviet and state organs and at ideological establishments, and at these meetings and plenums communists have discussed attentively and with interest the propositions and recommendations contained in this very important party document.

The numerous letters from Soviet citizens which the Central Committee is receiving attest that workers, kolkhoz members and employees, economic officials, figures in literature and the arts, scientists and journalists--people of the most varied professions--see this resolution as a direct appeal to them and as a precise answer to the questions raised by life in respect of the further improvement of educational work.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution has proved a major event in the ideological-political life of the party and all the people. It generalizes the practice of the party's ideological-educational activity, especially in the years marked by the milestones of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. It analyzes in depth the problems connected with various aspects of ideological work at the contemporary stage and notes both its strong points and also substantial shortcomings. It is essential here to stress the special importance of the relevant instructions which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. The nature of the resolution is dictated by the vital needs of the present stage of Soviet society's development and by the distinctive features of the antagonism between the two world systems and also by the role which is objectively assigned to the party's ideological activity under contemporary conditions.

At our conference which was convened at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, it is intended to discuss progress in implementing the resolution and ways of effectively carrying out the tasks put forward in it. This is especially important because it is of a long-term nature and represents a detailed program of action in the sphere of ideological education work.

I.

Comrades: The chief distinctive feature of the CPSU's activity as a party of scientific communism, is THE ORGANIC COMBINATION OF THE THEORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE of the working class, and with the historic creativity of the people's masses. At all stages of the struggle to create a new society, our Leninist party has invariably followed the Marxist principle of not just EXPLAINING the world but also of CHANGING it.

The party exercises its leadership over our society's progress toward a communist future on the basis of profound scientific cognition of the laws of social development and a careful analysis of the path traveled and of the real situation and leading trends of socio-political life. Fifteen years have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, proved a historic milestone in our party's life. The plenum was of very important significance for strengthening the CPSU's guiding and directing role, for the firm establishment of the Leninist norms and principles in party life and of collectivity in leadership, and for the creation of an atmosphere of respect and trust toward cadres and of a genuinely creative style of work. The plenum decisions played an outstanding role in elaborating the party's political course under conditions of developed socialism. The consistent implementation of this course has been marked by remarkable achievements by the party and people.

The comprehensive consideration of new social experience and the careful analysis of the vital needs of society's material and spiritual progress are the basis of that great ideological-theoretical and practical work which is tirelessly being conducted by the party and its Central Committee headed that loyal continuator of the great Lenin's cause, that outstanding figure of our party, of the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers' movement, that tireless fighter for peace, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The historic decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses vividly expressed the strength of the party's collective wisdom and the scientific validity of its socioeconomic and political strategy. Loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, theoretical strength and also tremendous experience arm our party with an exceptional capacity for scientific prevision. This is confirmed by the whole course of contemporary historical development.

Lenin's instruction about the need to "strictly distinguish the stages, which differ in their nature, and soberly investigate the conditions under which they progress" is regarded by the party as a mandatory methodological basis for defining the tasks which society will have to solve in each new phase of social progress.

The fundamental problems of economic development, social relations, socialist democracy, culture and communist education can be resolved by our party only on the basis of a profoundly scientific comprehension of those problems. This is conditioned by the fact that it is our country and our heroic people who have been given the historic mission of marching forward along untrodden paths and of solving fundamentally new and varied tasks connected with the further development of mature socialism.

The teaching on developed socialism as a lengthy and historically essential stage in establishing a communist formation and in the transition to its higher phase was an outstanding achievement of theoretical thought which broadens the horizons of revolutionary theory and practice. Many very important avenues of the CPSU's theoretical and practical activity are directly linked with this teaching, which has been comprehensively substantiated in party congress documents, Central Committee plenum decisions and other party documents.

At the stage of developed socialism the creative potential and genuinely humane essence of our system are revealed on a growing scale. This is reflected in the new USSR Constitution. The Constitution's adoption was not simply a historic act of enshrining the achievements of mature socialism and a creative generalization of the practice of communist building, but also a powerful stimulus to further improvement of the entire system of sociopolitical relations.

The party's fruitful activity in managing the socioeconomic and political processes in the country, the galvanization of the soviet's work and the increasingly broad and direct participation of citizens in the affairs of state are all directed toward the further consistent development of socialist democracy and toward strengthening the Soviet state system.

Today we have achieved a level of development of economic and social relations and a degree of moral and political unity in Soviet society at which a firm basis has been created for a powerful new upsurge of the country's material and spiritual strength. On this basis, the party is solving complex, large-scale tasks, above all in the sphere of the economy and education. The successes in these two very important spheres of society's vital activity are organically conditional on each other. It is precisely for this reason that the Central Committee adopted consecutively in April and July this year the two resolutions "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and State Organs." A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision was also adopted on improving planning and intensifying the impact of the economic mechanism on enhancing production efficiency and work quality.

The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted, at Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative, important new decisions on key questions of the development of the country's production forces. For the purpose of steadily enhancing production efficiency it is deemed essential to insure that the power industry develops at increasing preferential rates and that such vitally important elements of the economy as transport, the fuel industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and the chemical industry are brought up to measure. At the same time, the party's course toward further boosting agriculture remains unchanged.

The solution of these problems, which are especially urgent at the present time, will help to fully mobilize all available resources and the achievements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution for insuring the harmonious, comprehensive development of all sectors of the economy and all regions of the country, primarily on the basis of intensive and qualitative factors. This will make it possible to expand the output of consumer goods and insure the further enhancement of Soviet people's material well-being.

Thus, the party's recent decisions operate in an integrated and interconnected fashion. Their fulfillment is designed to insure the revelation, as fully as possible, of the Soviet people's creative strength, the increasingly broad and interested participation of the working people in the affairs of society and a considerable enhancement of the efficiency of creative labor. It is exceptionally important to explain the CPSU's policy and the party's adopted decisions in depth and in a well-argued manner, mobilizing and inspiring the people's masses for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and for the creation of favorable conditions for the coming 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! In its activity, the party takes into account the close interconnection between the USSR's domestic and foreign policy. Life cogently confirms the correctness of the scientific analysis of the world revolutionary process and of all international development which was provided by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. [paragraph continues]

Relying on Marxist-Leninist theory and on its own political experience, our party and its Central Committee are keeping an attentive eye on the development of events, analyzing in depth the changes that are occurring and, in a difficult, contradictory foreign policy atmosphere, are consistently implementing their principled course in the world arena.

Our foreign policy's most important task was and still remains the strengthening of the WORLD SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S cohesiveness.

With each passing year the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the socialist countries are strengthening. The strengthening of reciprocal relations and the growth of their aggregate economic might, which is steadily being augmented on the basis of socialist economic integration, are leading at the same time to the flourishing of the economy and culture of each people and to the consolidation of the sovereignty of all the socialist states.

The 25th congress' conclusion about the growth of the common character of the policy, economy and spiritual life of the fraternal countries is confirmed by the entire course of social development. This commonality is also manifested in the similarity of cardinal tasks in ideological work. The fervent and interested attitude with which the Central Committee resolution on ideological work was greeted in the socialist community countries' parties serves as graphic proof of this. Useful new steps in the further expansion of ideological cooperation were taken by the conference of socialist countries' communist and workers party Central Committee secretaries on international and ideological issues held last July.

The historical superiority of socialism and its indisputable successes increase the magnetism of our ideas and of the socialist states' coordinated foreign policy. Today all progressive mankind realizes full well that the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are the chief bastion of peace and staunch champions of the course toward the relaxation of international tension.

By its very essence, detente is the introduction of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence into the practice of international relations. The international recognition of these principles, including recognition by the governments of the major Western powers, as the foundation of mutual relations among states with different social systems is a historic gain and evidence of the change in the correlation of forces in the world arena. The fact that for over three decades now mankind has been free of world war is a very great service rendered by socialism and a success for all the peace-loving forces of the world.

The signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter was an important step along the road toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race. The entry into force of the SALT II treaty, which is built on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, will open the way toward drawing up new measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and will also help to secure success in other directions of arms limitation and disarmament.

The propositions advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin on the GDR's 30th anniversary are of great significance for the consolidation of world peace and above all the European peoples' security. Confirming the unshakability and consistency of the CPSU and the Soviet state's Leninist course, he rightly criticized the NATO ruling clique's attempts to give a new twist to the arms race and achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

NATO's sinister plans to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles and turn Western Europe into a launching pad for nuclear missiles aimed against the Soviet Union have been exposed before the whole world.

In contrast to these plans, it was stated in Berlin, the Soviet Union has decided to effect a numerical reduction in its armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The new Soviet initiative is one more indisputable testimony to our country's sincere desire for world peace and the consolidation of trust among countries on the European Continent. Naturally, we have the right to expect West European states to draw from the USSR's constructive actions conclusions according with the interests of peace.

The progressive international public's unanimous support for the provisions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is convincing testimony to the just and constructive nature of the CPSU and Soviet state's peace-loving policy and to the determination of all honest people in the world to seek the further intensification of detente and the consolidation of world peace.

Detente and the successes of the cause of peace and international security create more favorable conditions for the further development of the people's struggle for national liberation and social progress. Many of them, having cast off the yoke of colonialism and reactionary dictatorial regimes, are embarking on a path of socialist orientation. Of course, the path of the people's struggle is hard, and this struggle is proceeding under complex, contradictory conditions. Nor can we discount the attempts of imperialism reaction to split the forces of national liberation and the nonaligned movement, which has become an influential factor in world politics.

As a whole the international situation is taking shape in such a way that the socialist community countries' peoples, the national liberation movement and all peace-loving forces must still make considerable efforts to overcome the fierce resistance of the opponents of peaceful development, including the U.S. military-industrial complex. The goal of these efforts is the further materialization of detente and above all the ending of the arms race and the extension of detente to new spheres of international life and to all parts of the world.

The policy of Beijing, which acts together with imperialist reaction and militarist forces, is a major obstacle in the struggle for these goals. We resolutely condemn the superpower, hegemonist ideology and policy of Maoism as profoundly hostile to Marxism-Leninism, the interests of socialism and the cause of peace and the peoples' liberation. At the same time we are doing everything incumbent on us to normalize interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this matter everything depends on the Chinese side's readiness to display a sober, constructive approach at the talks now under way.

Loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and their creative application to the specific conditions of each country and to the elaboration of strategy and tactics constitute a reliable guarantee of success in the activity of every truly revolutionary party and the entire international communist movement as a whole.

In our time the authority of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin is higher, and the power of its ideological influence and the strength of real socialism's example are greater than ever. This tightens our class enemy. [paragraph continues]

Hence the frenzied attacks on Marxism-Leninism. Hence also the significant enlivening of all kinds of bourgeois and petit-bourgeois falsifications of Marxism-Leninism and the constant manifestation of new and increasingly subtle revisionist and reformist interpretations of Marxism. Ultimately they are all aimed at discrediting the experience and achievements of real socialism and at undermining and splitting the world communist movement.

Our party consistently advocates consolidating the cohesiveness of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We rejoice in the fraternal parties' successes in their struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all working people and against the omnipotence of the monopolies and imperialist reaction.

The communists of all countries--the bearers of the most humane, life-asserting world outlook--see it as their duty to struggle, fully armed with progressive revolutionary theory, against class enemies, resolutely rebuffing anticommunism and constantly enlisting millions more people on all continents and in all corners of the world to the side of socialism and the ranks of the fighters for peace and social progress.

In our ideological work we must consider, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, that "the positive advances in world politics and detente create favorable opportunities for the extensive dissemination of socialism's ideas. But, on the other hand, the ideological antagonism of the two systems is becoming more active and imperialist propaganda is becoming more subtle." On the basis of the creative elaboration of present-day problems of social development, our ideological workers are required to step up the struggle against bourgeois ideology and manifestations of right and "left" opportunism.

The mighty creative force of Marxism-Leninism--the theoretical basis of the CPSU's entire revolutionary-transforming activity--is revealed increasingly fully and vividly in the persistent, consistent struggle for peace and social progress and in the solution of the imposing tasks of our society's economic and social development.

II

Comrades: The CPSU has proceeded and continues to proceed from the premise that THE FORMATION OF THE NEW MAN is the most important component of the entire business of communist creation. The formation of the new man as a creative, spiritually rich, harmoniously developed individual is our policy goal.

Practice shows that the attainment of a great strategic goal never occurs in isolation from the solution of current tasks bringing us nearer to it. The formation of the new man is most closely linked with the entire complex of economic, social and political problems. The party teaches that communism is impossible without a high level of culture, education, social awareness and ideological maturity in people, just as it is impossible without the corresponding material and technical base. And that means that the formation of the new man is not only the result but also the most important condition of building a new society.

The party proceeds from Lenin's well-known propositions that the state is strong through the masses' awareness, that it is strong when the masses know everything and can judge everything and embark on everything with awareness. [paragraph continues]

Constant concern for the steady enhancement of the masses' awareness and activeness, V.I. Lenin pointed out, remains the basis and main content of party work. Therefore the further improvement of ideological and political education work is viewed in the Central Committee resolution as a very important matter for the whole party, a subject for the tireless concern of all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The main feature of and source of effectiveness, vital strength and efficiency in all our ideological work is its SCIENTIFIC NATURE. Intensified interest in theory and all-round concern for its development are a glorious revolutionary tradition and unshakable law of our party's life.

The direct use by party cadres and all communists and also by increasingly broad working circles of the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin setting forth the primary foundations of our revolutionary science is more topical than ever. It is a case--I should like to stress this--of profound, integral study and propaganda, not of a cursory, superficial acquaintance with individual provisions of the class Marxist-Leninist writers' works. A thoughtful study of CPSU history, party congress documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who is making a great personal contribution to the scientific elaboration of the problems of communist building, is essential.

That is precisely how the mastering of Marxism-Leninism and its dialectical-materialist method of cognition is insured. Only this approach leads to a proper understanding of the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism and the scientifically substantiated nature of our party's policy.

Marxism-Leninism is the supreme achievement of the science of society. And its real mastery requires a lot of hard, strenuous work and the constant supplementing and renovation of knowledge.

"...Study first, study second, study third" was V.I. Lenin's bequest to us, and he warned "that science in our country must not remain a dead letter of a fashionable phrase (and it must be confessed that this happens particularly frequently with us), but must really become part of our very being and a component of everyday life in a full and real manner." These words of Lenin's have a fresh and timely ring even now for all communists and particularly workers on the ideological front. The profound assimilation and creative application by the ideological cadres themselves of the theory and methodology of Marxism-Leninism is an essential condition of the further improvement of all ideological work.

Marxism-Leninism is a constantly developing theory. It is based on scientific interpretation of the complex processes of contemporary social development and analysis of new phenomena. In its theoretical activity the party constantly relies on the studies of Soviet social scientists.

Soviet social science has achieved definite successes in recent years. Research is actively under way into problems of creating the material and technical base of communism, improving social relations, and forming the working people's communist world outlook.

But life and social practice do not mark time. They make heightened demands on Marxist-Leninist theory and set it new tasks. And the social sciences must not lag behind life. The effectiveness of research can and must be increased considerably. [paragraph continues]

Creating an atmosphere of creative, bold quest in every scientific collective, we must rid ourselves resolutely of phenomena alien to true science such as speculative expatiations, pedantry, quotation-mongering, superficial comment and formalistic exercises in the guise of an innovatory approach.

The main way of enhancing the social sciences' productiveness is to focus scientists' efforts even more closely on the study of the fundamental problems set by the present stage of social progress.

The materialistic dialectic, in V. I. Lenin's definition, is the living heart of Marxism. The role of the dialectic as a general theory of development, as a logic and theory of cognition, determines the special urgency of its further elaboration. In particular it is essential to study the ways of applying it specifically to the cognition of the most complex phenomena and processes in all spheres of knowledge and also to a materialist interpretation of the latest achievements in the natural sciences.

In the sphere of historical materialism and scientific communism nowadays, problems like the further growth of our society's social homogeneity, with the leading role belonging to the working class, the rapprochement of nations and nationalities, the consolidation of a new historical community--the Soviet people--and the natural laws and features of the formation and development of social awareness under present conditions become paramount.

There are many more particular but no less acute and urgent questions which our science must answer. As is well known, the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out that the growth of material potential must constantly be accompanied by the improvement of people's ideological moral and cultural standards. Otherwise we may encounter relapses into a philistine, petit-bourgeois mentality. In this connection a number of tasks, particularly the elaboration of problems of establishing rational needs, emerge for our philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and teachers. Our party cadres and practical workers in the education sphere expect from the scientists thoughtful recommendations on ways of resolving this important social problem.

There is an ever-increasing need for further profound elaboration of socialism's political economy as the basis of all economic sciences and the theoretical base of CPSU economic policy.

Special significance is attached to investigating the whole range of ownership relations in our economy, the structure of the economic mechanism and of management, more rational coordination of the economic interests and actions of all links of the economy, and sectorial and territorial planning. The systematic study of the processes occurring in modern monopoly capitalism and of the problems of the world revolutionary movement requires the unflagging attention of Marxist social scientists.

The increasing role of social science in ideological work is inseparably linked with the enhancement of the quality and comprehensiveness of scientific research, particularly fundamental research. Without fundamental research in all avenues of the social sciences, ideological, propaganda and educational work will be unable to completely fulfill its tasks. An important role in organizing and carrying out this research belongs to the USSR Academy of Social Sciences, VUZes and all our theoretical and scientific cadres.

By striving to enhance the scientificness of ideological work in every possible way and arming cadres with Marxist-Leninist theory in crystal-pure form, we will be able to advance our common cause in the important sector of POLITICAL EDUCATION.

In our country, as is known, many millions of Soviet people are engaged in studying Marxism-Leninism. The holding of a communist world outlook begins on the school bench and continues in secondary specialized institutions and VUZES.

The country's working people study Marxist-Leninist science within a ramified political education network. In the last academic year more than 22 million people studied within the system of party studies alone. This is a great achievement. But we would be making a mistake if we limited ourselves to simply stating this fact without noting the objective problems which arise here.

The task consists, above all, in trying to achieve a more profound and comprehensive understanding by the broadest masses of urgent questions of party theory and policy. Study of the fundamental, basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism must lead precisely to broadening the working people's horizons and enhancing their political culture. Here we must proceed from the principle of unity of cognitive and practical activity. This is why the Central Committee resolution requires that KNOWLEDGE be turned into CONVICTION, into a guide for action, into the active life stance of the Soviet person who, displaying high conscientiousness, devotes his strength to the common cause and comes out implacably against all manifestations of alien ideology and morality.

Of course, scientific ideas must be conveyed in all their profundity to the broad working masses in intelligible language, decisively eradicating various kinds of cliches and pseudoscience. While seeking maximum popular appeal in propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, it is important always to remember that there is a line here beyond which popular appeal cannot and must not go. I mean that profound and substantial thought is essential. It is precisely what distinguishes, to use Lenin's words, the popularization of our great teaching among the broadest masses from the worst kind of vulgarization.

The mechanical repetition of truisms instead of creative comprehension of urgent problems, the formalism and tendency toward verbosity which are still encountered in our propaganda, and a gray, "officialiese" style in materials are particularly intolerable today. These and other shortcomings substantially reduce, as the resolution points out, the effective impact of educational work on people's consciousness and feelings.

It cannot be said that we have talked little about these shortcomings in the past. The trouble lies elsewhere. It lies in the fact that certain workers are quite incapable of making the transition from general arguments about shortcomings to concrete actions to eliminate those shortcomings and to remove them decisively from our practice. This is precisely what the party Central Committee resolution demands.

While directing party and other organizations to insure a high scientific standard in educational work, at the same time the CPSU Central Committee resolution obliges us all to increase the EFFICIENCY, CONCRETENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS of propaganda and agitation and to strengthen ITS LINK WITH LIFE and with the solution of economic and political tasks. [paragraph continues]

The Central Committee resolution makes it incumbent to "explain the CPSU's socioeconomic policy aimed at enhancing the people's material well-being and culture and to develop in every possible way socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work, to actively promote the successful resolution of the historic task of combining socialism's advantages with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and to generalize and broadly propagandize progressive experience and the successes of Soviet science and technology, to struggle persistently to strengthen labor and state discipline and to enhance responsibility for assigned tasks, for economy and a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, against waste, narrow departmentalism and parochialism. The Soviet person must be clearly aware of the social significance of his personal participation in fulfilling national economic plans and accelerating scientific and technical progress as a decisive condition for the further strengthening of the motherland's might and the victory of communism."

Thus the Central Committee resolution reveals most fully the formula for propaganda's link with life. Here I would merely like to emphasize that this demand is addressed not only to all our propaganda as a whole but also to its every link, including verbal political agitation and propaganda. The CPSU has always used them as an important instrument in the masses' political education. No technical facility--even the most sophisticated--is capable of taking the place of direct living intercourse between an agitator, speaker or lecturer and the masses. It is precisely propagandists, agitators and speakers with a good knowledge of the situation locally--in an enterprise, shop, team, kolkhoz or sovkhoz--who do great work in concretizing general political propaganda tasks with regard to the conditions in a given collective.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution demands the DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITANT OFFENSIVE NATURE AND PARTY-MINDED FERVOR OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION. It demands resolute struggle against any alien influences and survivals from the past, against everything that hinders our forward movement. Propaganda and agitation must mobilize public opinion against phenomena hostile to the Soviet way of life--such as drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, the desire to snatch as much as possible from society while giving it nothing, abuse of one's official position, money-grubbing and bribery, mismanagement and waste, red tape and a callous attitude toward people.

We must combine this implacable struggle with all possible support for everything new, progressive and promising, all the people's valuable initiatives and all shoots which will grow into a communist future.

The IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, LABOR AND MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH, our replacement, is an object of special party concern. It was pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress that all educational work with youth must be organized so that entry upon working life and active involvement in conscious participation in communist building strengthen youth's inherent ardent enthusiasm and fervent belief in communist ideals. It is necessary to help youth to understand and evaluate as well as possible what has been achieved over the decades of heroic struggle by the party and the people and what still has to be done with its active participation; to inculcate diligence and a sense of civic duty from an early age.

Constant attention must continue to be paid to the physical education of Soviet people, particularly the rising generation. It is the duty of party and all public organizations and of enterprise and establishment leaders to strengthen the physical culture movement, to improve conditions for engaging in physical culture and sport and to use the propaganda significance of the 1980 Olympic Games for this purpose.

Our youth must be tempered both physically and spiritually. Service in the Soviet Army's ranks is an excellent school for such tempering. In this connection the Central Committee resolution sets party and Komsomol committees and the Soviet Armed Forces a number of specific tasks. Chief among them is that of inculcating in the young generation a sense of historical responsibility for socialism's destiny and for the homeland's prosperity and security.

An important task of ideological political education is THE FOSTERING IN ALL SOVIET PEOPLE OF PRIDE IN OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND AND THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE PEOPLES' FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP AND OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. This unbreakable friendship and the great sense of the Soviet people's common and inseparable historical destiny assert themselves in the joint struggle of working people of all nations and nationalities for new successes in communist building.

In propaganda it is necessary to reveal the natural laws of the socialist nations' development and show the concrete, visible signs of the nations' gradual rapprochement in the course of building communism and the fraternal cooperation of all the peoples who have created the mighty Soviet economy--a unified national economic complex.

The interdependence and unity of patriotic and international education manifest themselves both in respect for people's national dignity and for national cultures and in implacability toward relapses into nationalism and chauvinism.

It is necessary to oppose resolutely all advocacy of national exclusivity and all attempts to revise particular phenomena, figures and concepts of the past from nonclass, nonhistorical positions. It is also necessary to struggle against manifestations of parochialism, which is frequently dressed up as some kind of local patriotism.

Questions of patriotic and international education are becoming particularly urgent under the conditions of aggravated ideological struggle, when nationalism is becoming one of the imperialist special services' main gambles in their subversive activity against real socialism.

There are no unimportant, secondary tasks in the sphere of communist education. It is important for us not to overlook a single aspect of the formation of our contemporary's personality in order not to harm the entire work of education. That is precisely why the Central Committee resolution, in full accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress instructions, specifies ways of implementing a comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire work of education and of insuring close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education, bearing in mind the features of different groups of working people.

III.

Comrades: The report at the 25th party congress and the Central Committee resolution draw attention to Lenin's vitally important principle of education: UNITY OF WORD AND ACTION. This principle is directly and inextricably linked with what makes Leninist party propaganda invincible: with truthfulness, principledness and realism. "If we are not afraid to speak the truth straight out, even if it is bitter and grave," V.I. Lenin stressed, "we will learn, learn unflinchingly and unconditionally, to overcome each and every difficulty."

These propositions of Lenin's are well known to everyone. Unfortunately, however, there are still people who in practice disrupt them, who say one thing and do another, who adopt any commitments lightly but do not fulfill them, who seek to smooth over and bypass unresolved problems and acute questions and keep quiet about shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life. "This approach, this inclination toward ostentation," the Central Committee resolution points out, "does not help matters and only complicates the solution of our over-all tasks. Where criticism and self-criticism are not honored and where there is no publicity in social affairs, the masses' activeness is directly harmed. And, after all, it is precisely the masses' activeness which is the important source of the socialist system's strength."

Unity of word and deed and agitation through deeds are of decisive significance in effectively influencing man's awareness and mood.

The meaning and significance of an educational statement will be seriously undermined where idle twaddle flourishes instead of painstaking daily work, where businesslike measures are replaced by verbiage, where after a lecture on the regime of thrift people see rusting metal and discarded machine tools in the plant yard, where a lack of elementary order is concealed behind widespread assurances and empty promises.

The specific act, the real deed is not only the supreme result of educational work but also the mightiest factor in education itself. That is why the party demands that the main efforts in developing ideological education work be focused on the labor collective where, as L.I. Brezhnev put it, "the great concepts of politics and economics are translated into practical language, where people's attitude to life and society is largely formed."

The CPSU Central Committee resolution directs people toward enhancing the responsibility of leading cadres for the educational consequences of economic activity and for the full utilization of the educational potential of advanced experience, socialist competition and progressive forms of labor organization. The actual practice of an enterprise's work should encourage the working people's struggle for efficiency and quality, for the consolidation of discipline and responsibility for entrusted tasks, for thrift and a solicitous attitude to socialist property.

We must always remember the great educational force of scientifically organized labor and the fact that, during the solution of production tasks clearly formulated and reliably backed up in the material organizational and moral-political respects, such features of the Soviet man as a conscious, creative attitude to labor, social activeness and high morality are formed. The party imposes responsibility for the formation of these qualities, together with the party and public organizations on economic cadres too.

Enterprise leaders must take a direct part in educational measures. The party attaches great significance to this. But the main point is the educational effect of organizational and economic work itself. As practice shows, where economic cadres fail to consider the educational consequences of their activity, the masses' creative initiative is not fully revealed, conscious discipline yields to formal discipline, the proper moral and psychological climate does not develop in the collective and ultimately production results suffer.

The creation of an atmosphere helping to reveal man's abilities and encouraging his labor and social activeness largely depends on the collective leader. [paragraph continues]

Here the leader himself must be distinguished by a creative attitude toward matters, competence and initiative, a high sense of party responsibility, simplicity and accessibility in communicating with people, a profound knowledge of their interests and requirements, honesty, principledness and modesty. Such a leader can lead the collective behind him and set complex tasks connected with the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state targets and socialist pledges. Great educational and mobilizing significance attaches to regular business reports by economic leaders at the collective's party and trade union meetings.

The teams, farmsteads and production sectors are an important link in educational work. Every person here is in view, here it is easier to reveal the worker's potential and take into account his individual features. Demands on the leaders of primary labor collectives and lower party echelons and party groups are considerably enhanced when it is a case of educating young people entering the production facility. Therefore, in selecting foremen, team leaders, party group leaders, trade union organizers and Komsomol organizers it is essential unfailingly to consider their human qualities, their authority, and their ability to convey the party's word to every person.

The growing influence of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work is now becoming increasingly obvious--it is being exerted on economic processes and many phenomena of social life. The CPSU Central Committee stresses that innovators' record indicators are not an end in themselves but a very important means of mobilizing the masses' labor energy to accelerate labor productivity growth and a powerful reserve for improving efficiency and quality. Practice has shown that where competition is not merely conducted formally, where people see it as an effective lever for boosting production, its educational role is manifested particularly graphically: The harmonious mechanism of socialist competition not only insures high labor achievements but also gives rise to examples worthy of emulation.

At the same time, instances have still not been eliminated where the leaders of some enterprises do not count on good labor organization but attempt to conceal the flaws in their activity by seeking to downgrade plans and sometimes embarking on the path of exaggerating figures and swindling the state. The semblance of satisfactoriness created here, apart from causing direct economic damage, discredits the idea of socialist competition and causes great harm to the working people's education. This practice also contradicts the attitude toward the plan as law.

The potential which we have may be implemented in full only when every collective and every worker uses it consciously, with a profound knowledge of the essence and goals of the measures undertaken by the party and government, and when they have a clear idea of their role in the operation of the vast national economic mechanism. "The question consists," V.I. Lenin said, "in insuring that the aware worker feels himself to be not only the master in his own plant but also a representative of the country, and that he feels the responsibility imposed on him." Soviet people's lofty moral qualities and political culture are manifested precisely in their attitude to the tasks and the work sector assigned to them and to their social duty.

We are all well aware how complex this year's conditions have been for industrial and especially agricultural production. The harsh winter followed by drought in a number of regions of the country demanded strenuous efforts of millions of working people.

And we may rightly be proud of the high awareness of their duty with which Soviet people are selflessly laboring at plants, mines and power stations, in fields and farmsteads, at construction sites, in all corners of our country, to fulfill the 1979 plans and their socialist pledges.

Today, as yesterday, as in previous 5-year plans, purposeful ideological and mass political work is one of the most important factors in resolving all national economic tasks. V.I. Lenin's perspicacious instruction that "agitation and propaganda will play a vast and ever-increasing role" in economic building under the conditions of socialism is confirmed again and again.

IV.

Comrades: Our mass propaganda and information media are called on to play an important part in work in fulfilling the Central Committee resolution. The party and its Central Committee have always seen and continue to see IN THE PRESS, TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCASTING, a powerful ideological weapon and irreplaceable means for the masses' communist education and organization and an important factor in forming public opinion. There is essentially no ideological function which to some degree or other is not inherent in the mass propaganda and information media. Words printed in a newspaper or heard over the air enjoy great authority among the people.

At the same time the overall standard of our press, radio and television propaganda must be brought into line with the wider-scale and more complex tasks of communist building, Soviet people's heightened level of education and culture, and the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena.

Our mass propaganda and information media will be able completely to fulfill their duty to the party and people only by considerably enhancing the specific nature, wealth of content, drive and party passion of their items and on this basis the effectiveness and power of their statements. Here attention must be focused on major, topical problems of life.

The effectiveness of the press and other mass propaganda media lies above all, of course, in the skillful propaganda of our achievements, advanced experience, and the example of the best people. Here positive experience must be shown so as to reveal its essence, to interest millions of people in it and to help its broad dissemination in practice.

The party, soviet, trade union and above all economic organs must treat attentively press items which analyze the results of socialist competition, reveal additional reserves and popularize progressive methods of management, labor organization and the introduction of new equipment and ways of improving production efficiency and work quality; inattention to articles publicizing leading experience and innovators' methods means thriftlessness and unused production reserves.

The party committees' concern for the effectiveness of the press, television and radio must be constant. It is directly linked with the formation of journalists' ideological maturity, principledness and professional boldness and readiness to intervene actively to society's benefit in life and in the complex problems of production, economy and culture. This means concern for the creation of a truly party-based, creative atmosphere in editorial offices and for the development of public principles in their work. We cannot tolerate a state of affairs whereby, as they say, "the writer does a bit of writing, the reader does a bit of reading" and no one offends anyone and everyone is happy with everyone else. Journalism is a militant business requiring high moral-political and professional qualities, moral powers and--most important--deep conviction and serious knowledge.

Any manifestations of passiveness on the part of press organs are also intolerable, because there are still many unresolved problems, shortcomings and sometimes ugly phenomena contradicting the essence of the socialist way of life in our country. Soviet people encounter all this both in production and in daily life. And if a press organ wants to wield authority among its readers and if journalists are thinking of how to fulfill their professional mission, they cannot, must not forget the need to submit regularly to public trial the questions which worry them, to aim their fire at omissions and shortcomings, and to assert what is new and progressive. That is precisely how the press can successfully act as the militant organizer and educator of the masses, raising the working people's energy to overcome shortcomings and difficulties and resolve the diverse tasks of communist building.

To struggle for effectiveness in press material means insuring the truthfulness, reasoned nature and topicality of the items published and consistency and party principledness in covering issues. The party committees' role here is great, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution stressed. Much depends on whether the party committees form in Soviet, economic and trade union organization personnel a correct attitude to criticism in the press. The party Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally set a real example by supporting critical press articles, correcting economic leaders and ministry and department workers when necessary and obliging them to react in a businesslike manner to criticism and take appropriate steps to improve the state of affairs. The CPSU Central Committee is guided here by the instruction of V.I. Lenin, who demanded careful verification and study of cases and an unfailing and immediate reaction to the press' critical alarm calls and criticism in general; not formal written answers but a businesslike, sensible reaction.

But journalists themselves must also always remember that superficial trenchancy and sensationalism as a rule reduce the significance of critical articles. The main point is the mobilizing significance of critical statement, its constructive nature and clear-cut direction, its orientation toward eliminating the shortcomings and difficulties which arise because of bureaucratism, indifference or slackness by workers of any rank or--this happens most frequently of all--because of their defense not of state interests but of departmental and local interests.

In every matter and in criticism in particular it is essential to be consistent. The party committees and their press organs must in all cases strive to rectify shortcomings and eliminate their causes. For instance, if after publishing an article a newspaper does not report the steps which have been taken, the reader begins to suspect that the newspaper has found no support and has been unable to implement what it was calling for. And we obtain what in the propaganda and ideology sense is a negative result. This discourages people and gives rise to skepticism.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution revealed in detail the measures which mass propaganda and information media editorial offices must take to insure that the standard of their work accords with present-day requirements. Correct action is being taken by party committees which exactly and demandingly seek their real implementation. Practice shows that by supporting and daily guiding the activity of their newspapers, radio and television, party committees not only enhance the press' prestige but also increase their own ideological influence on the course of economic and cultural development in a rayon, oblast or republic.

Special mention must be made of the educational influence contained in documentary journalism and fictional works on television and radio, which have a truly boundless audience. We must work tirelessly on this important salient, without reducing our exactingness, mindful that unexacting broadcasts of poor artistic standard and petty-content not only ruin the viewer's taste but also teach the viewer, particularly the young viewer, a superficial view of life's phenomena and a frivolous attitude to art.

A few words about urgent tasks IN THE SPHERE OF ARTISTIC CREATION under present-day conditions. The party has always viewed the ideological and artistic nature of our works of literature and art in inextricable connection, as a single criterion for assessing their merit. This is doubly right today when the artistic interpretation of the phenomena of life and socialist reality cannot be imagined without a profound understanding of the economic, social and spiritual processes taking place in society.

Figures of literature and art are making a considerable contribution to Soviet man's spiritual development, moral improvement and esthetic education. We may note with satisfaction that the development of our literature and art is proceeding along the path of the increasingly profound and fruitful study of the nature of the present-day hero--the builder of communism--and bold treatment of the complex, urgent problems of our time.

It is no secret, however, that together with talented novels, plays and movies of high ideological content, insipid works also still appear. In some places a tendency can be discerned to deviate into petty subject matter, into naturalistic descriptions of daily life, into the world of philistine little passions. In some works you encounter nonhistorical, distorted ideas of the past, strange attachments to the figures of historical adventurers and superficial opinions about the present day. These phenomena must not remain outside the purview of the creative organizations and their press organs.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution sees the development of the creative activity of writers, artists, composers, theater and cinema people and journalists as directly interconnected with the formation of high ideological fiber and civicism in them. And this advances to the fore the task of further improving the ideological-political education and Marxist-Leninist instruction of the artistic intelligentsia. The creative unions are called on to promote the expansion of the artist's ideological outlook by every means, the improvement of his skill and the focusing of his attention on socially significant problems.

V.

Comrades: We are summing up the first results of the party organization's work in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." Only the initial stage has been traveled, but it is an important stage linked with the profound explanation of the nature of the party's requirements and the start of work to implement them.

It may be noted with satisfaction that the resolution has been discussed in a business-like manner by communists and working people. This is an undoubted credit to our party committees. A large amount of work on fulfilling the resolution is being launched by the party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad and a number of republics, krais and oblasts.

It is important, however, to realize clearly that even the most irreproachable decision becomes a real force building the course of events only when it is consistently implemented and exerts specific positive influence on the state of affairs in particular organizations or labor collectives. It is from precisely these positions that the CPSU will assess the effectiveness of the work which has been launched.

In outlining specific measures for the resolution's fulfillment communists have voiced concern that this work should not become just one more campaign. This approach is undoubtedly correct. It is no accident that special significance now attaches to questions of the practical organization of ideological education work and the coordination of ideological activity. [paragraph continues]

What this means is that we must cover the entire mass with our ideological influence and at the same time reach every person individually. And this requires the skillful use of all means of ideological and educational influence. Success as a rule is achieved where the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, the family and school and administration and public act in the same key, where ideological principles are embodied purposefully in the sphere of labor, study and daily routine. In this connection it is necessary to emphasize the role of the party committees' ideological commissions and of a harmonious system for the dissemination of the best experience in organizing educational work.

An analysis of party committees' activity in fulfilling this resolution shows that in this work itself we still frequently encounter precisely those shortcomings which, the resolution notes, substantially reduce the effectiveness of ideological influence. Communists and nonparty people write to the Central Committee about this and, as you are well aware, articles appear in our party press on this subject.

In a number of organizations talk about the resolution's significance and of how it must be fulfilled is not backed up by real measures or self-critical analysis of the state of affairs precisely at a particular enterprise or institution. Sometimes people limit themselves to abstract arguments "about existing shortcomings" but remain captive to general phrases and do not link their words with deeds. For instance, PRAVDA was told that this was the spirit in which the USSR Gosstroy discussed the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

In striving persistently for the improvement of education by every means and the dissemination of leading experience in ideological work it is necessary to avoid by every means the kind of banality which inevitably leads to formalism and destroys initiative. Serious harm is also caused by attempts to cram the educational process into a framework of purely quantitative and formal criteria and assessments. With this oversimplified, officiously bureaucratic approach, it is only the number of measures carried out which is kept in sight. This "points system" [galochnaya sistema], as it is rightly called, combining, as Lenin put it, "obsolete elements and lifeless, fashionable elements," in no way promotes the success of ideological education work.

Of course, a truly creative approach to the matter has nothing in common with a nihilistic attitude to those forms and methods of party ideological work which have been elaborated and proven in practice. For it is no secret that formalism in educational work--that great shortcoming--is tenacious and many-sided. It frequently springs from the soil of adopting to this complex and subtle sphere various kinds of artificial novelties, just outwardly showy methods and devices, fuss and empty talk--which is categorically contraindicated for the very nature and spirit of communist education.

It is important to find and make extensive use of new forms of work which make it possible to take more fully into account the special features of educational activities in a particular region or with a particular social group. Thus the holding of unified political days, for example, really helps to increase the effectiveness of education. The work practice of party committees in a number of cities and oblasts shows that such days, if well organized, make it possible to embrace groups of the population to which inadequate attention is frequently devoted and make it possible to see better which issues concern the working people, to give convincing answers to them and to formulate corresponding recommendations to ideological--and not just ideological--organizations.

The success of educational work depends to a considerable extent on reliance on the aktiv and on public opinion. It is known how intolerant V.I. Lenin was of any violations of Soviet legality, particularly crime, and how he demanded a relentless struggle against it involving the masses of working people as actively as possible.

And this is how the party puts the question now. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work to Safeguard Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" points to the need more resolutely to eradicate crime and other antisocial phenomena.

The struggle to strengthen socialist law and order is an inalienable constituent part of the party's organizational and ideological work. The intensification of educational work and the prevention of offenses among minors and the enhancement of the role of the family, the school and the collective in this must become an object of special concern.

We cannot tolerate the fact that certain party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations underestimate the whole importance of questions of the fight against crime, tackle them formally and make poor use of the existing arsenal of educational and preventive measures. The actions of the militia and the Prosecutor's Office in the struggle against law violations are not always properly offensive in nature. It should also be said that class-political evaluation of manifestations of petit-bourgeois morality and the property-owning mentality has become dulled in some places.

In a word, we must direct all means of influence and mobilize collective efforts toward insuring that an honest attitude to work, socialist property and one's social obligations, and the principles of communist morality become every individual's personal conviction and norm of conduct.

The fact that our mass media are pioneers in the struggle for the propaganda and implementation of the resolution merits approval. Newspapers, television broadcasts and radio programs have become richer in content, more interesting, more alive and more trenchant and--particularly important--they have drawn closer to people. There is now more information that is substantial and diverse in terms of its themes. There has been an appreciable output of major critical items dealing with problems. The use of readers' letters has improved.

We can note with satisfaction the thorough statement and treatment of important socio-economic issues on the pages of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and also in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and certain other newspapers, in which topical questions of production life, everyday life and the themes of ethnics and morality are raised. New broadcasts by central television and all-union radio entitled "problems, searches, solutions," "meetings at your request," and others are directed to a very broad audience. As the Central Committee resolution requires, major economic figures, prominent scholars, specialists and leaders of ministries and departments are enlisted to participate in these. They answer questions from the working people, including questions on valid complaints and legitimate demands from Soviet people, and they give accounts of how defects will be rectified and what the prospects are for enhancing the efficiency and work quality of enterprises and sectors.

There are now appreciably fewer abstract appeals in the treatment of socialist competition. The press rightly gives preference to propaganda on competition among collectives which have selected efficient work methods. With the help of newspapers, television and radio, competition among collectives using the Lvov system of production quality control, those which are working according to the Shchekinq, Ipatovskiy or Yampolskiy methods, or in accordance with the method employed by N. Zlobin's team of construction workers, and also the experience of the Leningrad and Krasnoyarsk enterprises in the comprehensive solution of questions connected with the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, for example, are being widely disseminated.

There has undoubtedly been progress here, although the practice of creating a hullabaloo over poorly substantiated or purely formal innovations has still not been overcome.

On the whole it is still not possible to say that all press organs and propaganda media have embarked on the profound and comprehensive implementation of the tasks advanced in the resolution. Editorial offices are still not striving with sufficient vigor to improve the quality of material and to secure prompt reporting and real effectiveness of items.

Nor can it be said that the resolution's demand concerning the differentiated dissemination of information, the need for press organs to have their own "character", their own range of basic themes, to diversify their genres and to take pains over the style and language of their materials, has been implemented. Thus, for instance, formal appeals to "tighten up," "increase" and "redouble efforts" and so forth are still frequently encountered in headlines. Such appeals lose their acuteness from frequent repetition and produce no effect. Instead of making these kinds of ostentatious declarations, the content and meaning of labor initiatives and of shock work methods should be cogently revealed. On this plane every iota of experience accumulated, every display of patriotic initiative by the working people is of interest to us.

Over a relatively short period a certain amount of work has been done in the press and on television and radio for broadening and deepening FOREIGN-POLICY PROPAGANDA. A new news and current affairs program appears daily on television in which absolute topicality and concrete political analysis are combined. Radio Moscow's worldwide English language service has started broadcasting to all continents round the clock, which has considerably expanded Moscow's international audience.

Our mass propaganda and information media and our ideological establishments must continue in every way to improve propaganda and counterpropaganda and show cogently the achievements and advantages of the Soviet political and social system and the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. It is essential to propagandize on a wide scale the right to work, to education, to free medical care and to housing--the main human rights--which do not exist in the United States and other capitalist states but which are guaranteed in the Soviet Union.

Our propaganda must react sensitively to the changes taking place in the world, give a resolute and well-reasoned rebuff to any ideological intrigues and insinuations, and expose the falsity of hostile propaganda. It is necessary here to bear in mind that our ideological enemy and his special services are constantly conducting slanderous propaganda campaigns frequently assuming the nature of psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries, and they do not shrink from direct provocations. Imperialist reaction is seeking to undermine the spirit of detente and to return the world to the sources of the cold war. It was precisely for these dirty aims that the problem of the imagined violation of human rights and freedoms and the Soviet Union was "invented." Today, when this campaign of slander and lies is becoming played out, our opponents are seeking new pretexts and using new ways--everything is coming into play. And we must know how to expose the enemy's most refined provocations.

It is necessary to consistently nurture in Soviet people political vigilance, an acute class sense, ideological cohesion and conviction, and awareness of the superiority of our system and of our ideas, and a readiness to defend the motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains. We must competently, skillfully and conclusively expose the vices of capitalism as a system of exploitation, oppression and coercion, show through living examples and through specific human fortunes what mass unemployment is, what abject poverty is, and the kind of bloody crimes to which the imperialist bourgeoisie will stoop when a real threat to its dominance appears.

It is essential to show systematically the successes of real socialism and to strengthen internationalist solidarity with the peoples of the socialist community countries' with the international working class and with the national liberation movement. One of the mass media's constant tasks is to give coverage to the socialist countries' life in all its shapes, drawing special attention to the specific positive experience of the fraternal parties' solution of topical social problems, to the fraternal states, political, ideological and economic cooperation, and to the equitable and mutually advantageous nature of their relations. It is also important to show the fraternal communist and workers parties' selfless struggle against imperialism and the danger of a new war and for the ideals of communism, for the fundamental interests of the working class and all the working people and for social progress.

The exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena requires the further improvement of our foreign policy propaganda and at the same time the enhancement of the standard of ideological education within the country. We are talking about the need to intensify the nurturing of communist conviction and irreconcilability, and about the ability to give a resolute and well-reasoned rebuff to all the ideological enemy's intrigues.

Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" defines the main directions of the party's activity in this very important sphere of social life. One of the main conditions for success in this activity is a Leninist work style--a creative style based on a profound Marxist-Leninist understanding of the essence and nature of social phenomena, a style alien to formalism and short-time bursts of intensive effort. Adherence to this style by ideological cadres means insuring not just the good and effective coordination of all ideological-political work and imparting a singleness of purpose to the actions of all ideological organizations and educational means, but also being constantly in the thick of this work, keeping tabs on its real results and meeting the working people's growing spiritual needs.

All party committees have drawn up, approved and begun implementing comprehensive plans of ideological activity. It is now essential to establish monitoring of execution and not to let the party committees lose sight of a single avenue or a single aspect of the entire sphere of communist education.

Equally systematic work with ideological cadres must become an inalienable component of this organizational activity. Combining trust toward these cadres with high exactingness vis-a-vis their assigned work, the party deems it essential to improve their training and orientation with respect to topical problems of domestic and international life.

The multimillion-strong army of ideological cadres enjoys the party's and the people's high esteem and love. These are people who devote their strength, knowledge and abilities to the cause of the masses' political enlightenment, to nurturing high moral qualities in them and to elevating our people's spiritual and political standards.

The fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution is a complex and really creative matter. And we communists must not forget for one moment Lenin's behest--"March FORWARD WITHOUT FAIL, strive to achieve MORE WITHOUT FAIL, make the transition without fail from the easier to the more difficult tasks. Without this," Lenin stressed, "no progress is possible at all; progress in building socialism is impossible." In content and spirit, the Central Committee resolution obliges us to do this, permeated as it is by the ideas of creative, constantly developing Marxism-Leninism; and the same task is promoted by the favorable political atmosphere existing in the country.

Comrades: There is no more noble a task than conveying the party's words to the masses and educating millions and millions of people in a spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of devotion to the ideals of communism. We have every right to say that communist education is an important front in the battle for communism. The practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the improvement of activity in the education of the working people will promote the enhancement of all organizational and political work among the masses, which is aimed at achieving new successes in building communism.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish you wholeheartedly and, through you, all the workers of the ideological front great new successes! [prolonged applause]

PRAVDA Report of Speeches

ID190851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 ID

[TASS report: "Nurturing Communist Conviction; All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] There is no higher vocation and no more crucial task than carrying the great ideas of communism to the masses. This very important mission is performed by ideological workers-- active champions of party policy and irreconcilable fighters against bourgeois ideology. By word and deed, by their deep knowledge of Marxist-Leninist teaching and strength of communist conviction, by their talent as teachers and by their Bolshevik passion they are influencing people's minds and hearts and promoting the spiritual shaping of the person of the new society.

The participants in an All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers are examining ways of improving propaganda and agitation and all forms of ideological-political, labor and moral education. The conference opened on 16 October in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow. On the conference's agenda is the progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

Taking part in the conference are secretaries and section chiefs of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, leaders of central ideological departments and institutions, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ministers, Soviet Army and Navy political workers, leaders of major industrial enterprises and construction projects, well-known scholars, trade union and Komsomol workers, figures active in literature and art, propaganda activists and journalists.

V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Zimyanin and M.S. Gorbachev were greeted with prolonged applause by those assembled.

With great enthusiasm the conference participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The conference was opened by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present, delivered a report: "The Cause of the Whole Party".

The report was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution, the participants in the debate observed, has become a detailed and specific action program for the party, economic and public organizations and commanders and political workers of the USSR Armed Forces in the sphere of ideological-educational work. All Soviet people greeted this document with deep satisfaction. They have received it as the word of Lenin's party addressed directly to them, as a means of nurturing and shaping a new, politically-trained person who is deeply devoted to the cause of communism.

The 25th CPSU Congress, those who spoke in the debate observed, defined ways to improve the ideological standard and efficiency of ideological work at the present state. The congress formulated a clear political line and the strategy and tactics for further progress toward communism. The congress decisions generated great political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the masses, and this is promoting the fulfillment of the plans for economic building and the fulfillment of the party's targets for raising the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard.

The conference participants' speeches noted that L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and books are exerting a tremendous influence on the further deepening of ideological and political-educational work.

Those who spoke mentioned, with a feeling of deep satisfaction, the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the party Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally aimed at the relaxation of international tension. The signing of the SALT II treaty and the Soviet Union's new peace initiative aimed at consolidating the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe, they observed, are an important step on the path of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race.

V.N. Makeyev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, noted that in recent years Moscow's party organizations have done much to fulfill communist education tasks. About 500,000 propagandists, agitators, political information workers and lecturers in the capital are conveying the party's policy to the masses. The party gorkom and raykoms and the city's primary party organizations are taking steps in insure the more active introduction of the comprehensive approach to solving education problems.

Ideological and political-educational work is promoting the successful solution of the socioeconomic tasks of Moscow's development. The nurturing in people of consciousness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism is examined in inseparable connection with the struggle to transform the capital into a model communist city.

A considerable place in the activity of the republic's party organization, A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, said in his speech, is occupied by work on the practical implementation of the comprehensive approach to education and to increasing its efficiency. In studying the experience of this approach in a number of oblasts, party organizations have begun to devote more attention to work with various categories of the population.

The introduction of the comprehensive approach is at present not proceeding as successfully as might be wished. You sometimes encounter a superficial and at times simplistic concept of this effective method whereby everything is reduced to the mechanical aggregation of its components. The experience of the best labor collectives such as the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant named in Dneprovskiy, the Stakhanovugol Association's XXII Congress KPSS mine and Kiev's V.I. Lenin arsenal plant convince us yet again that the effectiveness of education depends directly on the skillful combination of the socioeconomic, economic-administrative and cultural factors involved in the shaping of the individual.

V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, dwelt on problems of the effectiveness of press items and the development of criticism and self-criticism. The mass media, he said, have done much in this direction, but far more could be done. The journalists, most important task is to highlight the main problems of the day and to mobilize public opinion to solve them. It is inadmissible that press workers at times follow in the wake of facts and lag behind the rapid development of events. It is their duty to forestall negative phenomena and, most importantly, to find ways of eliminating existing shortcomings. For this it is important to promptly support everything innovative and progressive and to provide scope for its dissemination in the newspapers.

He also stressed the need to improve the treatment given to problems of international life. Events taking place in the contemporary world are multiform and contradictory and they must be reflected in all their depth and complexity. It is essential to improve the promptness of international information.

In conclusion the speaker declared that Soviet journalists will continue to devote all their effort and knowledge to the practical implementation of the tasks set by the party.

V.G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom described experience in compiling and implementing integrated plans for economic and social development. He stressed that the ideological sections of integrated plans are coordinated and directed by the communist education sections set up in the CPSU Obkom Economic and Social Development Council. This system makes it possible to bring about a closer unity between economic, organizational-technical and ideological factors in the solution of the tasks facing the party organization.

At the same time the speaker noted that the planning of the educational process demands all-round improvement. The party obkom, enlisting scientists, is drawing up long-term plans in the sphere of communist education for the forthcoming 5-year plan period. The economic and social development plans, the speaker noted, should be drawn up on a centralized basis.

A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, dwelt on certain questions of improving the quality of ideological-educational work, notably political instruction, in connection with the great positive changes in all spheres of our life and especially in connection with the growth of Soviet man's intellectual standard. He reported that about 1 million specialists holding diplomas are now working in the republic's economy. The speaker mentioned the need to engage more extensively and skillfully in the training of cadres who work in the ideological sphere and the advisability of shifting the center of ideological-political work to the labor collective and to individual work with each person. The key to success lies precisely in attention to each individual, in the ability to assess him at his true worth and to encourage him with kind words.

It was with a special sense of responsibility that commanders, political workers and army and navy communists reacted to the CPSU Central Committee's demand concerning the further intensification of the USSR Armed Forces' educational role, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, said:

At the 25th party congress L. I. Brezhnev stressed that young men enter the army without having any schooling in life but return from the army as men who have been schooled in endurance and discipline and have received technical and vocational knowledge and political training. These lofty demands lie at the basis of the personnel's training and education. The speaker dwelt on the main directions of ideological-political work and he stressed here that it is hooked in with the education of servicemen in the spirit of high vigilance and with specific tasks for further improving the armed forces' combat readiness.

The maturation and moral tempering of the servicemen is also promoted by their active participation in the solution of national economic tasks. Mention was made in the speech of the need for continuity in the ideological and moral development of young people.

Some 50 percent of the communists in the Moskovskaya Oblast party organization have permanent party assignments connected with propaganda and mass agitation work. Describing the work, V. I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom, noted that party committees are also seeking to intensify the personal responsibility of leading cadres for the educational consequences of economic activity. It has become traditional to promote to the leadership of labor collectives people who have been schooled in party work and who have adequate experience in life and production.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone party organizations are working persistently to transform the Moscow region into an area of highly developed agricultural production. For the purpose of mobilizing the labor collectives' efforts wide use is being made of the educational potential of socialist competition, in particular the "work without laggards" movement.

Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke of the ideological-educational role of Soviet science. Soviet scientists have trained their sights on the elaboration of new theoretical problems of social life. The main efforts of social scientists are being focused more and more on the study of theoretical problems of developed socialist society and the paths of its gradual development into communism. Describing real socialism and its role in the modern world, the speaker indicated the importance of preparing scientific works on the socialist way of life and on the development and further rapprochement of the socialist nations and nationalities.

The party organizations and leaders of scientific establishments are taking steps to improve the standard of the Marxist-Leninist training of scientific workers and their social activity. Philosophical methodological seminars are an important and effective form in this matter. More than 6,000 seminars of this kind are functioning in scientific establishments and at VRZes and these embrace about 300,000 scientific workers and teaching staff in the sphere of the natural, social and technical sciences.

Also taking part in the debate on the report were S. N. Imashev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; A. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; S. G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; A. I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; G. M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; A. S. Kudryavtsev, propagandist and chief engineer at the TETs at Bryansk's 50-Letiye SSR machine building plant; and B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The speakers stressed the need to improve the effectiveness of all propaganda and agitation, to engage more actively in the scientific elaboration of the problems of party organizations' political-educational activity and to strive for the consistent implementation of the comprehensive approach and for the precise coordination of all means of education.

Existing shortcomings and omissions in the organization of ideological-educational work were criticized and specific proposals were made aimed at the further improvement of this work.

The all-union conference will continue its work 17 October.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 'AGE-OLD RUSSIAN' KURILS

LD171009 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 October 1979 carries on page 6 a 2,000-word "lyrical article" by V. Prokhorov and P. Studenikin entitled "Islands Without Robinson Crusoes" in which they describe their visit to the Kuril Islands, including the southerly islands of Kunashir and Shikotan. The bulk of the article is devoted to a description of the scenery, flora and fauna of the Kuril Islands, urban construction work and a visit to a fish cannery.

Following a description of the typhoons and tidal waves that sometimes hit the Kurils, the authors write:

"So the people living and working in this age-old Russian territory [iskonno russkaya zemlya] command all the greater respect. The Kurils are not a paradise, and it is not angels but these courageous people--the first in the country to greet the dawn--who have built cities, settlements and factories on our most remote islands, have laid roads and are protecting the state border."

MURMANSKIY OBKOM OFFICIAL ON ACTION TAKEN AFTER CRITICISM

LD180851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "Control Has Improved"]

[Text] In an article under the headline "As Alike as Two Peas" published in PRAVDA on 27 July Murmansk city's Oktyabrskiy Raykom was criticized for poor work in monitoring and verifying the execution of adopted decisions. As A. Pobedonostsev, secretary of Murmanskii Obkom, informed the editorial office, the article was discussed at a session of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom Bureau and a conference at Murmansk Gorkom. Measures were outlined to improve the monitoring and verification of execution, and these will make it possible to obtain specific positive results.

An obkom plenum examined the question of "the oblast party organization's tasks to further improve the monitoring and verification of execution in the light of the requirements of the 25th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum." Taking account of the proposals voiced by its participants, measures are being elaborated and implemented to further improve the style and method of the work of party committees and primary organizations. Members of elective organs have been increasingly involved in verifying the execution of decisions. All this allows the monitoring of execution to be considerably improved.

III. 19 Oct 79

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

KAZAKH MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION REPORTED 'TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER JOB'

AU171156 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Nikolay Pavlovich Olkhov of the duties of Kazakh minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises in connection with his transfer to another job.

Appointment of New Minister

AU171155 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 16 October the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed by decree Aleksandr Vasilyevich Lomov Kazakh minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises.

New Deputy Minister of Agriculture

AU171157 Alma-Ata Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Council of Ministers has appointed Nikolay Aleksandrovich Ponomarev Kazakh deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kazakh republic-level production and scientific association for agrochemical service in agriculture.

NATIONAL AUTONOMY FOR SOVIET GERMANS DISCUSSED IN USSR

DW161650 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Oct 79 pp 185-191 DW

[Article: "Forever"]

[Excerpts] In Moscow a taboo subject is being discussed cautiously: national autonomy for Soviet Germans.

In the evening a Lufthansa jet from Moscow is looping over Frankfurt. A babushka among the passengers excitedly shows her two granddaughters the view from the cabin window:

"This is Germany, this is the reich," she says in the original Swabian dialect. The teenagers, in baggy dresses and with blond knots, hardly understand any German.

Every week German resettlers from the USSR are coming by plane to the land of their ancestors. Last year 8276 persons arrived, since 1959 a total of 65,000 persons.

Over two million Germans are living in the Soviet Union; none in Moscow and none in the original settlement area on the Volga. Half of them live in Central Asian Kazakhstan. Here, near the Chinese border, there are 5 adjacent government districts with some 100,000 German residents each.

But they no longer have an autonomous territory with their own schools and a national administration--despite the fact that many much smaller nationalities of the Soviet multi-national state have a closed settlement area. The Turkmen, Kirghizians, Latvians and Estonians, numbering less than the Soviet Germans, even have their own union republics roughly the size of a federal land.

Even the Jewish minority which today is about as strong as the German one was given an own territory in the Far East: Birobidzhan, still considered the national homestead of the Soviet Jews, although there lived hardly any Jews.

But such national districts do have advantages for a minority in the USSR: "If the Soviet German had the feeling that a national territory exists for him where he is at home, then he could emigrate there, if he is discriminated because of his nationality," says Soviet German Konstantin Wuckert who emigrated to Bonn. "Such a prospect would cause the local authorities to react more cautiously to complaints of Soviet Germans."

Most Russian Germans probably would migrate to the Volga where they had settled for 177 years rather than to the Rhine. On the other hand, Moscow would very much like to keep its Germans because they are good workers loyal to the state and in addition to live in areas where the state needs diligent hands urgently: in Central Asia and Siberia.

If a kolkhoz chairman gets the order to let one of his German agricultural workers go, he raises hell: "I give you three of my Russians or 10 Kazakhs, but I will keep the German."

If the Kremlin wants to keep them it will eventually have to give its German citizens equal rights, that is to say, their own republic within the Soviet federal state.

The taboo subject now has been broached publicly for the first time in the postwar years--first with a denial: "The Soviet German Deputy Lydia Kretz termed the "Restoration of the former Autonomous Soviet Republic of the Volga Germans hardly possible."

The Germans were not allowed to go back to the Volga, because--it said in the decree-- "they had struck roots in their new residential areas." The Soviet Germans sent a delegation to the Kremlin. Head of state Mikoyan received them: True, the restoration of the Volga Republic would be the "best solution," he said, but "in the present situation" it would result in immense economic losses. Mikoyan: "What is to become of our virgin soil areas, if the Germans leave?"

Today the chances to get a republic of their own possibly are even greater. The Kremlin needs to have a factor of order in the Asian Soviet republics between China and Persia-- and it also seeks rapprochement with West Germany again.

But above all, the Russian Germans have started fighting for their rights in the model of the Jewish exodus movement. Since an internal solution, namely, equal rights with other Soviet nationalities, is not yet in sight, they are struggling for their emigration to the Federal Republic.

They collected tens of thousands of signatures and sent petitions to the UN and the United States, because Bonn has hardly backed them. They broke through the police cordon at the German Embassy in Moscow; they rallied on the Red Square and in front of the Central Committee building.

Twenty-six Soviet Germans who wanted to apply for exit permits at the Frunse (Kirghizia) party office on 12 July were arrested. Six were imprisoned for two weeks because of "hooliganism," while driver Nikolaus Repp, 39, and kolkhoz peasant Jakob Neuen, 44, got 2 years of camp imprisonment.

Underground leaflets (samizdat) are raising the minimum demand for "cultural autonomy," because there is not a single German school in the USSR, whereas in the Volga German Republic there once existed 400 German schools and 5 universities.

In its denial of a restoration of the Volga Republic Mrs Kretz also considers a "new variant" as "hardly possible," but not impossible: An "Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of the Germans of Kazakhstan" or such republic of "the Germans of Siberia."

Her proposal possibly was a trial balloon. For a national center in Central Asia would be nothing else but a German bulwark against the Chinese and the Muslims. What speaks against it in the words of Lydia Kretz is something that in reality speaks for it: Those roots the brothers who speak her language struck there according to the 1964 decree--"that naturally complicates the founding of an autonomous republic."

But: "If, however, my voters ask me to do so, I will see to it, as a deputy, that the relevant commission of the Supreme Soviet discusses this issue and analyzes all the pros and cons."

But up to now "nobody" had told her "anything of the urgent necessity of granting the Soviet Germans national autonomy."

Delegate Bersch in 1965 had told head of state Miloyan: "The restoration of the republic is not something that just some small group of Germans wants. If we could collect signatures, we would be able to get a million. Irrespective of certain persecutions we have not lost our faith in the party and the government."

If it is not even useful, the Asian variant at any rate is less dangerous for Moscow than the solution proposed by a Soviet German samizdat: In case the way back to the Volga is no longer possible, because others live there now, a move offers itself into the "area of Kaliningrad," the part of eastern Prussia annexed by the USSR.

Later--the proposal of the opposition says--the Russian Germans can join a bigger (partner): "one of the existing German states."

SOVIET LEADERS SIGN CHOREOGRAPHER'S OBITUARY

LD181417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Nadezhda Sergeyevna Nadezhdina obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Hero of socialist labor and people's artists of the USSR Nadezhda Sergeyevna Nadezhdina, a prominent figure of Soviet art, USSR state prizewinner, and artistic director of the Berezka State Academy Choreographic Ensemble, has died in her 72d year.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, T.Ya. Kiselev, Z.M. Kruglova, S.G. Lapin, V.N. Makeyev, G.M. Markov, M.A. Yasnov, V.F. Shauro, M.P. Georgadze, V.I. Kochemasov, B.N. Pastukhov, B.A. Aleksandrov, G.R. Valamat-Zade; M.S. Godenko, S.N. Golovkina, Yu.N. Grigorovich, Ye.V. Zaytsev, V.K. Kurbet, V.F. Kukharskiy, I.I. Lingis, Yu.S. Melentyev, I.A. Moiseyev, M.V. Pashkov, N.A. Ponomarev, N.Sh. Pamishvili, V.G. Sokolov, I.I. Sukhishvili, Z.P. Tumanova, G.S. Ulanova, T.A. Ustonova, A.G. Flyarkovski, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev, R.K. Shchedrin.

BRIEFS

ALMA-ATA RESHUFFLES--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed Yevgeniy (Panteleyevich Arabskiy) Kazakh first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, having relieved of those duties (Rudich), in view of the latter's transfer to another job. The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Bakirov) Kazakh deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, having relieved of those duties (Arabskiy) in view of his transfer to another job. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU]

KAZAKH ADMINISTRATIVE RESHUFFLES--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed Ivan Stepaich Oleykin Kazakh deputy minister of procurements, having relieved of those duties Dvoretzkiy because of his transfer to another job. The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed Yuriy Leonovich Shneyder deputy chairman of the Kazakh state committee for supervision of safe working practices in industry and for mine supervision [gosgortekhnadzor], having relieved of those duties (Tikhonko) who retired for health reasons. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU]

KAZAKH APPOINTMENT--The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium by its decree of 12 October appointed Comrade Aleksandr (Fedotovitch) Bragin chairman of the Kazakh SSR state committee for the supply of oil products. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU]

KAZAKH WRITERS UNION RESHUFFLE--On 12 October a broad plenum of the Kazakh Writers Union delivered Alimzhanov of the duties of board first secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union in connection with his transfer to a creative job, and elected (Murzagaliyev) as board first secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU]

ALMA-ATA PAVLOV SOCIETY CONGRESS--The 13th Congress of the All-Union Pavlov Physiologists Society ended in Alma-Ata on 28 September. The congress reflected the great achievements attained by Soviet physiologists in the treatment of a number of current problems. Particular attention was paid to increasing the part of physiologists in the settlement of socioeconomic tasks and in the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan, to problems concerning labor physiology, labor activity in the regions with rigorous climatic conditions, the intensification and improvement of the teaching process, and others. In the congress, resolutions were laid down for the further development of fundamental and applied physiology. New governing bodies were elected for the society. Voronin was reelected board chairman of the society. Imashev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, attended the closing session. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU]

OBKOM PLENUM IN DONETSK--The tasks of the oblast party organization to comply with the instructions and recommendations made by Brezhnev during his visit to Dnepropetrovsk Oblast were discussed on 13 Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and obkom first secretary, delivered a report on this subject. The plenum also discussed a report by obkom second secretary (Kaznov) on the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1977 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on improving the communist education of youths and measures taken by the oblast party organization to strengthen party leadership in the Komsomol. The plenum examined an organizational issue. Comrade Koval, hitherto Gorlovskiy Gorkom first secretary, was elected obkom bureau member and obkom secretary in charge of the coal industry department. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU]

BREZHNEV GREETINGS READ TO KRASNODAR FACTORY WORKERS

LD181910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] First output has been produced by the mineral fertilizer production complex which has come into operation at the Krasnodar chemical works. Builders and assemblers have completed work here 3 months ahead of schedule.

A meeting was held at the works today. Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kray party committee, read out greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed to the collective of the enterprise.

RSFSR POWER WORKERS DISCUSS ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD181521 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Power Workers Confer"]

[Text] A zonal conference of power-supply organization workers and workers in industry, transport and municipal services in the RSFSR's central oblasts and autonomous republics has examined the preparedness of USSR Power and Electrification Ministry enterprises to provide the national economy and the population with uninterrupted electricity supplies. It took place in Moscow 11 October.

It was pointed out that the majority of power stations and electricity and heat systems are well prepared for winter operation. At certain installations, however, equipment is being repaired slowly, and a number of enterprises are permitting excess consumption of energy resources.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Providing the National Economy and the Population With Fuel, Electricity and Thermal Energy in the Fall-Winter Period of 1979-1980" outlines a program for their most rational utilization. Power and Electrification Ministry specialists, economic leaders and party, soviet and trade union workers discussed the progressive experience of enterprises and organizations which have achieved the best results in the generation and efficient use of power. Measures were outlined with a view to successfully completing the preparation of power-generating facilities for work under winter conditions, commissioning new capacities on schedule and stepping up the policy of thrift.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON CONTROL SYSTEMS--The third all-union conference on the development of control systems opened in Alma-Ata on 15 October attended by prominent scientists and specialists from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and other Soviet cities. Suslov, chairman of the organizational committee, opened the conference. The conference is studying problems concerning systematic research in various fields of philosophy, cybernetics, biology, economics and mathematics, the application of systems in non-ferrous metallurgy, the light and building materials industries. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU]

MANAGER TRAINING DEPARTMENT--The Donetsk Polytechnical Institute, training each year nearly 2,500 specialists for the key branches of heavy industry, has opened a department for production management and the analysis of economic activity in industrial enterprises. The future production managers will study at the department mathematical methods of management, the psychology of engineering and other special subjects. The department will be a kind of coordinating center for the training of students in line with heightened requirements expected of engineers and technicians. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU]

CSA REPORTS ON NATION'S WINTER CROP SOWING

LD190550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Winter crop sowing is coming to an end on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By mid-October, according to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, winter crops covered 40 million hectares. That is considerably more than last year. The sowing plan has been overfulfilled in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia and Estonia. Work is still continuing in the south. Experts note the high quality of sowing in the main grain-growing regions.

FODDER PRODUCTION PUT AT 108 MILLION TONS

LD181939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to replenish their stocks of fodder for public animal husbandry during the coming winter season. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration which we received today, over 108 million tons of hay and haylage have now been laid in. During the last week the pace of laying hay, haylage and silage in store was higher than in the same period of October last year. The landworkers of Belorussia and Estonia have coped with their plans for silage-making, and the farms of Kazakhstan and Latvia are close to doing so.

PRAVDA REVIEWS FODDER HARVESTS, NOTES PROBLEMS, DELAYS

LD191053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Z. Pazhitnev report under rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Fodder for Farmsteads"]

[Text] The fall days are getting shorter and shorter. The last harvesting units are leaving the grainfields. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the middle of October kolkhozes and sovkhozes had threshed grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) from 112.8 million hectares, that is, 99 percent of the area cut. Beets and potatoes have been lifted from 80 to 97 percent of the tracts, respectively. Harvesting of corn, rice and sunflowers is continuing. Work is in full swing in the cotton plantations. Procurement centers have received 4.6 million tons of raw cotton from farms, including 3 million tons from Uzbekistan.

Livestock raisers are also working hard these days. The majority of farmsteads have already gone over to the winter work schedule. What fodder stocks have they been provided with? By the end of the first 10 days of October kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 52.9 million of the planned 67 million tons of hay, or 79 percent of the target. The rural workers of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya and Omsakya oblasts have fully satisfied livestock's requirement for this type of fodder.

However, the necessary quantity of hay has not been procured in a number of regions. Many farms in Lativa, Mordovia and Orlovskaya and certain other oblasts are particularly laggard in fulfilling their plans. And it is not just a question of unfavorable weather conditions. An analysis of the situation shows that a significant number of farms have a harvest shortfall in hay and other forage from year to year. One reason for this is the low yield from meadows. Last year, for example, only 8 quintals of hay were harvested per hectare in Smolenksaya Oblast and 5 quintals in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, and the yield this year is still lower. The way out is to improve the land. However, the plans for implementing amelioration measures are not being fulfilled there.

A significant number of farms are 2-3 months behind with haymaking. It is late fall, but tens of thousands of hectares of sown and natural grasses have still not been harvested in Kalmykia, Udmurtia and Belgorodskaya Oblast. All this affects the productivity of farmsteads. In Belgorodskaya Oblast, for example, purchases of livestock, poultry and milk have fallen, compared with the corresponding period last year, and farms failed to fulfill their 9-month plans for sales of those products. It is necessary to analyze the practice of fodder production in depth and take additional measures to overcome the systematic backwardness in accumulating hay and other forage.

Not all farms have insured the creation of a reliable stock of cured hay. Some 54.5 million tons have been procured--87 percent of requirements. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in nine republics have complied with plans for laying in this fodder. At the same time a significant number of farmsteads in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia are short of cured hay. Concern is not shown everywhere to raise its quality. Cured hay is frequently laid down when it is waterlogged, and bins are not always sealed and packed carefully. A particularly large amount of substandard fodder has been laid down in Kaliningradskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. This shows that local specialists do not always correctly organize the technological process of forage preparation and poorly control the work of machine operators.

Fodder ensiling is continuing in the country. By 8 October stocks of preserved forage had reached 167.3 million tons--67 percent of the planned volume. So far farms in only two republics--Belorussia and Estonia--have coped with their targets. Insufficient stocks of succulent fodder have been created in Dagestan, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais and Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

Much still has to be done to put root crops in store. So far this work is proceeding more slowly than last year in Uzbekistan, for example. Grass-meal production is also lagging behind the previous season's level. Only 3 percent of the plan has been achieved. There are delays in producing vitamin concentrates in Armenia, where only two-fifths of the target has been prepared.

Farms are making extensive use of straw, chaff and other byproducts from arable farming to replenish stocks. Given the shortage of hay, this is a good fodder aid. However, straw and chaff are being procured only slowly.

The experience of progressive collectives shows that the possibility of replenishing forage resources exists on every farm. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Kalininskaya Oblast's Kalininskiy Rayon, for example, are acting correctly by continuing to cut grass after-math and to ensile it along with haulms and straw. More than 5,000 tons of such a mixture were laid down there in just 1 week. Other regions also have their own reserves. Sunflower heads, corn stalks, vegetable waste and the harvest from repeat sowings--all this must be used for fodder, processed and laid in store.

KARAGANDINSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN SALES MEET PLEDGES

LD190556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration. Agricultural workers in Karagandinskaya Oblast have carried out harvest work in an organized fashion and have successfully fulfilled socialist pledges for the sales of grain to the state. The homeland's granaries have received 979,000 tons of grain from sovkhoses and kolkhozes. Thus the plan has been fulfilled twice over. Sales of grain to the state continue.

KUNAYEV: KAZAKHSTAN'S 4-YEAR GRAIN TARGET WILL SOON BE REACHED

LD191047 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 October carries on pages 1 and 2 a KAZTAG report, entitled "Manage Effectively and Administer Creatively," on a 9 October republican party economic aktiv meeting in Alma-Ata. The report contains a 4,600-word account of the report delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, at the meeting "on tasks to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs' and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality'."

In his report Kunayev discusses the republican economy's state and tasks in the light of the recent resolutions. It contains the following passage:

"Talking about the situation in the republic's rural economy, the speaker noted that it inspires confidence that we will end up with pretty good indicators this year.

"The grain harvest is coming to a successful close in the republic's fields. Overcoming very difficult weather conditions, the republic's working people are again displaying genuine expertise and heroism in their efforts to delight their beloved motherland. The grain growers of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Karagandinskaya, Uralskaya, Aktyubinskaya and all our oblasts--without exception--are making a special contribution to the battle for a big Kazakh grain harvest.

"I think I am not mistaken when I say that we will soon be able to report to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, that the republic has successfully fulfilled the 4-year plan for the sale of grain to the state.

"Grain has always been of incomparable value. But, at the same time we must also fulfill plans for purchases of vegetables, potatoes and fruit. It is important to provide the country with as much sugar beets, cotton, sunflower seeds and other crops as possible.

"In addition to solving these urgent tasks we must think about the next harvest. The sowing of winter crops, the fall plowing and laying in of seeds must be completed in good time.

"Livestock raising is faced with big tasks. It is developing more stably and dynamically at the moment. The number of cattle, pigs and poultry in the republic has increased over last year. Many oblasts and rayons have substantially increased livestock productivity. Nevertheless, I must say that in a number of places the rate of production of stockraising products is well behind plan targets.

"This is why a most serious effort must be made to eliminate all shortcomings in work on herd reproduction, to improve breeding work, organize intensive fattening of livestock, develop an efficient system of meat and dairy complexes and poultry farms and adopt the most radical measures for reducing the number of backward farms to a minimum.

"Party committees and soviet and agricultural organs must step up practical work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Measures To Develop Sheep Raising in the Kazakh SSR.'

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

"In order to sharply increase the production of meat and other stockraising products we must do all we can to strengthen other sectors such as pig raising, horse herding, industrial poultry farming and others.

"Enterprise subsidiary plots and sovkhos workers' and kolkhos members' private plots can be a great help in supplying the population with stockraising products and they must be used for this purpose. Consumer cooperatives must make a contribution.

"The main elements in the accelerated upsurge of stockraising is fodder. The plan for the procurement of all types of fodder has been fulfilled successfully in the republic. Nonetheless, in a number of places livestock do not have all the fodder they need. Clearly, some rayon and even oblast leaders have not learned a thing from the lessons of last year's wintering period. In any event, Comrade Kunayev pointed out, there is no room for lackadaisical attitudes. We must be fully prepared for the forthcoming wintering period. Rural construction workers and also patronage enterprises, institutions and organizations must give the farms a great deal of assistance here.

"In the agricultural sphere, as in any other sector, every effort must be made to reduce production costs to a minimum, bring all economic incentives into play, intensify economy and thriftiness and enhance the working people's moral and material interest."

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN GROAT CROPS--Khmelnitskaya Oblast farmers are about to complete the harvest of groat crops, gathering 18 quintals of millet and 16 quintals of buckwheat per hectare. Good millet and buckwheat yields have also been obtained by farmers in Kievskaya, Cherkasskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU]

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED ON BIOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM COSMOS-1129

LD182346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] And now, information about a very important and interesting experiment:

For 5 days specialists from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the United States and France have been carrying out an investigation of biological objects returned to earth by the landing module of the satellite Cosmos-1129. The work has been going on at the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems of the USSR Ministry of Health.

On 19 October a synchronous experiment on earth on a model biosatellite will end at the institute. In this experiment, which began 5 days after the beginning of the flight of the biosatellite Cosmos-1129, all the conditions of the in-flight experiment were reproduced, with the exception of weightlessness.

The experiment is coming to an end. The hatches of the model biosatellite will be opened and the flight of the duplicate crew will end. Scientists will compare results from examining the biological objects which have been in space with those which have made the flight--if we can call it that--on earth.

PRAVDA Report

LD181059 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October carries on page 3 a 2,200-word article by A. Pokrovskiy, entitled "An Assault on the Future: Biological Experiments on Earth and in Space Orbit."

In this article Pokrovskiy describes how the effect of spaceflight, in particular the effects of weightlessness and radiation on living organisms down to cellular level, is being investigated with the help of Cosmos-1129 spacecraft and a control experiment on the ground. Laboratory rats, including pregnant females, fruit flies, Japanese quail eggs, corn, cabbage, flax and other living organisms are being used in the experiment. Pokrovskiy reports that the Cosmos-1129 landing module touched down yesterday and that the control will be opened 5 days later, when comparison of the earth-based and space biological experiments will begin.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON FIGHTING REFINERY POLLUTION

LD170857 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 October publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word Gorkiy dispatch from correspondent A. Yershov, under the rubric "Nature Conservation Is a Statewide Task" and the headline "Factory of Living Water." Yershov reports progress made in combatting pollution at the Novgorodskiy oil refinery, which formerly had a "bad reputation." He describes water purifying processes, particularly a biological purifying plant, which clean up effluent before it is released into the Volga, and outlines work being done to reduce atmospheric pollution, particularly by processing waste gases.

TELEVISION RELAY MAST BUILT IN SOVIET TAIGA

LD181523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[TASS report: "Relay Mast Over the Taiga"]

[Text] Chita, 14 October--The open-work tracery of a television relay mast has arisen over the outskirts of the Taiga village of Tupik. Reindeer herdsman, hunters and geologists will now be able to watch television broadcasts from Moscow.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The acient village has changed beyond recognition. New streets have appeared there and the shells of the first two-story stone buildings in this locality are being erected.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL SESSION--A visiting session of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the application of nuclear physical methods in various fields is being held at the Institute of Chemistry of the Far Eastern Scientific Center. The main topic of the session is the prospects for development of the nuclear analytical base of the Far Eastern Region. The session was coordinated with the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna. The session's agenda includes discussion of information on reactors in the region, the establishment of accelerators and other topics. Nuclear physical research methods must help in the location and assessment of mineral deposits in the Far East Region, and they are also important in studying the oceans and are already used in the determination of the elemental composition of sea water, the age of bottom sediments, and in studying problems of marine biology. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW]

THERMOPHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS SEMINAR--The second all-union scientific and technical seminar on the metrological provision of thermophysical measurements under conditions of low temperatures is continuing in Khabarovsk. The seminar was organized by the Dalstandart scientific production association. More than 100 representatives of 27 organizations from various parts of the country are participating. More than 50 reports will be heard during the seminar. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Oct 79 OW]